The New-York Times.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Unanticipated Result of the Five Days' Struggle.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour Nominated for President.

Gen. Francis P. Blair Proposed for Vice-President.

How the People of the Country Receive the Nominations.

The Republicans Pleased and the Democrats Astonished.

The Candidates to be Notified at Tammany Hall To-night.

The management of the great show at Tammany Hall had very elastic ideas as to the capacity of any given space, and hence persisted in issuing about 1,000 more tickets for admission to the Convention than the hall will comfortably hold. Yesterday the jam was terrible—no milder word will properly describe it. The general belief that a decision of the great conflict would be reached, had a powerful attractive force, and everybody who could manage to secure a ticket or a badge hurried at an early hour to the new shrine of the new dispensation. Thanks to the arrangements for ingress and egress so admirably enforced by Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, there was no detention or discomfort outside, but the vast crowd speedily and decently effected an entrance to the hall. Once there, however, and they experienced a martyrdom, resulting only from that sanguine hope that two persons could be put into the space required for one, and not from any want of skill and activity upon the part of Sergeant-at-Arms Moore and his assistants. These latter officials had anything but an easy task. Hundreds were constantly demanding impossibilities in the way of accommodation, and being refused, vented their rage upon the poor ushers. These latter could do nothing more than protest, struggle, perspire in vain endeavors to satisfactorily discharge their duties. It was evident that the session was to be protracted suffering upon the part of those compelled by duty to remain within the hall. The ladies were out again in full force, and nearly the same persons as on the previous day occupied the wing seats, where there was a comparatively fresh atmosphere, and so managed to look upon the backs of the gentlemen standing in the aisles—which was all the view they had—with some degree of comfort. Why they should continue to crush their way into the hall remained a marvel. They could see nothing of the Convention, save a stray glimpse occasionally as the crowd of standers parted for a moment, and they would have heard nothing whatever had it not been for that wonderful voice of Secretary Perrin.

Among the delegates, the hour before the session opened passed without incident. The members gathered as on previous occasions in knots among the benches, discussing the situation and anxiously inquiring as to the future. There had been something done during the previous evening, but exactly what, had not transpired. The Chase men had talked buoyantly, and shaken their heads knowingly into the late watches of the night. There had been a meeting of prominent gentlemen at the Manhattan Club, which was generally supposed to have arranged matters; but how, nobody knew. Hence, there was an eager expectancy everywhere throughout the hall. Men knew they stood upon a prepared mine that could be exploded at any moment, but who was to fire the train, and what would be the consequences of the explosion, were points only the event itself could determine. The bitter antagonism between the East and West was still apparent, and while everybody knew that some one must be found upon whom the warring factions could unite, none could imagine how the feat was to be accomplished. The conviction had grown stronger since the previous night that the prospects of the party were being frittered away in the fruitless balloting, and that some determination must be reached at once if any hope of success in November was to remain. Hence the Convention was in a condition that a bold, adroit move in any direction was almost certain of success, provided it would lead to decisive results.

Thus the vast throng waited the arrival of the appointed hour for the session to begin, all hoping that the rap of the President's gavel then to be sounded would be the last; some, perhaps, knowing of a prepared programme, but very few indeed believing the event the morning was to produce to be within the range of the possible.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, Hon. Thomas L. Price in the chair.

The following prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr Plummer, of South Carolina:

THE PRAYER.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts! Creation abounds in the monuments and memorials of Thy being, wisdom, power, glory, justice, goodness and truth. Thy nature is infinite, eternal and unchangeable. Thou hast supreme claims to our love and homage—our submission and thanksgiving. Thou hast done great things for us, whereof we would make adoring mention. Thou madest man a little lower than the angels; and when he had sinned Thou didst provide a Redeemer. Thou hast also greatly favored our country. In days gone by thou didst bring a vine out of distant land. Thou didst cast out the heathen. Thou preparedst room before it and did cause it take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. She sent out her boughs unto the sea and other branches unto the river. Why, then, hast Thou broken down her hedges, so that all they who pass by the way do pluck her? The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it. Return, we beseech Thee, O God of Hosts; look down from Heaven and visit this vine. Thou hast for some time sorely afflicted us. The grievousness of war was long upon us; countless myriads of our people, as loving and magnanimous as those who survive them, prematurely sleep the long sleep of death. If we went into the field, behold the slain! If we went into the city, behold Rachael weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they were not. Our great men have conceived chaff and brought forth stuble. Our land is full of widows and orphans. Even stout hearts among us have often been ready to fail for looking after those things, which were thought to be coming upon us. We have hoped for succor, and behold sadness for salvation, and behold perplexity. Thou that dwellest between the cherubim shine forth before all our tribes, stir up Thy strength and come and save us. Feed us no longer with the bread of tears. Let the love and fear of God rule all hearts. Let us cease from man, whose breath is in his nostrils. Let us no more pervert our blessings to the nourishing of our personal or national vanity, nor to malevolence, worldliness or ungodliness. Compass our land with Thy power, as with a shield. Let not our bruise be incurable nor our wound immedicable. Let our children be as aforetime and our people be established before Thee. Be not Thou as a man as to need, as a mighty man that cannot save. Implant and nourish in all our people a genuine love of country. Purely purge away our dross and take away our sin. Thou only canst heal our breaches, or make us dwell in safety. Let not lots again be cast for our honorable men, nor our great men be bound with chains. Feed our hungry, clothe our naked; make the widow's heart to sing for joy; in Thee let the fatherless find mercy; pity all who are tossed with tempest and not comforted; let not the rod of the wicked rest upon the lot of the righteous. Thou, blessed and only Potentate, canst make men to be of one mind and of the same judgment. O Thou, which hast showed us great and sore troubles, wilt Thou not quicken us again, and bring us up again from these low depths? Do Thou, the glorious Lord, be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby. Let the future history of our Government be as a morning without clouds. Let our sun no more go down, nor our moon refuse to give her light. Let North and South, East and West, henceforth see eye to eye, feel heart to heart, and join inseperable bonds in love and peace, with joy and singing.

And to the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, our Saviour, be honor and glory, dominion and power, salvation and blessing, through Jesus Christ, forever and ever. Amen and Amen.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Slade, of Missouri—Mr. President

The Chairman—The first business in order is the reading of the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. Black, of Indiana—I move that the reading of the journal be dispensed with.

The Chairman—It will be so ordered unless objection is made. It is so ordered.

Mr. Slade, of Missouri—I rise to a privileged question. This Convention has adopted a resolution inviting the delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to seats upon this floor. Numerous complaints, however, have been made in my hearing, and some of them personally to myself, that that rule is disregarded, and some of the delegates are refused admission.

The President—The Secretary will state the proceedings with regard to the delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The Secretary—In conformity with the resolution of the Convention inviting the delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to seats upon this floor, tickets have been issued by the National Executive Committee through their officers and sent to their hall for distribution. This hall is limited in capacity, and the Committee have endeavored to extend the courtesy just as far as the seats will permit.

Mr. Slade—I learn that delegates have presented their tickets and have been refused admission.

The Chairman—Those were the tickets that were issued for a previous day. The tickets were changed yesterday, and new tickets were sent to the officers of that Convention.

Mr. Slade—I move that the explanation be entered upon the record.

The Chairman—It will be so ordered unless there is objection. It was so ordered.

MISSOURI NOMINATES F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. Brodhead, of Missouri—We have now reached the fifth day of our session without any successful result. I now ask leave to present to the Convention another name for their consideration. I will nominate Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri. It is not necessary, in this Convention, that I should attempt to repeat his honorable services as a soldier or a statesman, for they are known to the whole country, without desiring to disparage the qualifications of any other of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are presented for the consideration of this Convention. I will only say that Gen. Blair is eminently possessed of those qualities most needed at this time—firmness of purpose, moral courage and indomitable will. He will not be readily turned from a purpose once deliberately formed, although another coördinate department of the Government may place itself in the way of its performance; and, as President of the United States, he would preserve, protect and defend the Constitution; and he would give to it a living meaning which, in the absence of any judicial interpretation to the contrary, gives to the President the right and imposes upon him the duty of refusing to execute unconstitutional laws. [Applause.] If we would meet the demands of this crisis, if we would not shirk from the issues of this hour, we must by some tangible form of action maintain the independence of the Executive. Congressional despotism is the great evil against which we have to contend. It is the fruitful source of all our troubles. It is that which is riving asunder the framework of our Government and substituting the views of faction for the requirements of the Constitution. We want a man at the head of the Government who knows the duties of the Executive station, and knowing dare maintain them. Such a man is the gentleman whose name I now present to the consideration of this Convention.

The Chairman—Mr. Brodhead, of the Missouri delegation, in behalf of that delegation, puts in nomination for President Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA HITS NEW-YORK.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania—I rise, Sir, to a privileged question. I notice, Sir, by the report of the proceedings of this Convention yesterday, that it is rather made a matter of congratulation by a portion of the Press that the superior shrewdness, or "sharpness," (for I believe that is the word used,) of certain politicians, the rules of this Convention can be utterly ignored. Now, Sir, I allude to the announcement of the change in the vote of the delegation from New-York, and I insist upon it, Sir, that upon a delegation voting for its candidate, or in changing its vote, even if its vote is changed from Andrew Johnson or Salmon P. Chase, [thunders of applause, long continued,] it shall content itself with simply voting. [Renewed cheers for Chase, and confusion.] In order that the Chairman give the lie to the intimations that shrewdness and sharpness, emanating from where it may, can override the prevailing order of this Convention—[Great confusion.]——

The Chairman—Will the gentleman submit his motion?

Mr. Miller—I make no motion; I simply rise to a privileged question to call attention to the fact that it is alleged that the orders of this Convention cannot be enforced because some people are smart enough to avoid them. [Great confusion, and cries of order.]

The Chairman—The first business in order will be the calling of the roll for the nineteenth ballot.

CALIFORNIA NOMINATES JUDGE FIELD.

Mr. Rose, of California—Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of placing before the Convention the name of an eminent gentleman and statesman—a gentleman of accomplished education; of brilliant talents; one who has distinguished himself in the service of his State and the nation; a gentleman who has occupied the highest position of the judiciary of California; who from that position was transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States; occupying that position, it was his province to stand up like a wall of fire against the encroachment of Radical domination, and stand as the guardian of the Constitution of his country against all the power of the Radical Party at Washington; to vindicate the charter of our liberties at a time when it required some one of ability to raise his voice and his pen against Radical misrule, I allude, Sir, to Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court. [Great Applause.]

A Delegate—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—The Clerk will announce the nomination—wait until the nomination of the candidate is regularly announced and recorded.

Mr. Perrin—Mr. Rose, of California, places in nomination for President, Stephen J. Field, of California. [Cheers.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—I have a communication in writing to make to this Convention. By permission of the Chair, I will read it from the stand. [Applause, during which Mr. Vallandigham made his way to the rostrum.]

The Chair—Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, will make a communication to the Convention.

Mr. Vallandigham—The following is the communication to which I refer:

PENDLETON'S LETTER.

Cincinnati, July 2, 1868.

Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

My Dear Sir: You know better than anyone the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination.

You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote, [great applause,] or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic Party in the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. [Loud cheers.]

If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested, which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidences, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name, and pledge to the Convention my hearty and zealous and active support for its nominee. Very truly yours,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

[Great Cheering.]

Mr. Vallandigham—At the request of the gentleman to whom this letter is addressed I submit it to this Convention. It was his desire that it should have been done very early in the afternoon of yesterday, but the earnest zeal and fidelity of the Ohio delegation, and the distinguished son of Ohio whom they had presented to the Convention for the office of President, precluded their consent to any such proposition. This morning his request has been renewed, and in conformity with it I have produced and read the letter, and submit that the spirit of magnanimity, unselfishness and patriotic devotion to the interests of the country speak in terms of far higher eulogy in behalf of this distinguished gentleman than any words I could utter. [Great applause.] Pursuant, therefore, to the authority of Mr. McLean, and acting under the advice of Mr. Pendleton, I withdraw his name, with hearty thanks to the multitude of earnest, zealous and devoted friends who have adhered to him with so great fidelity. [Applause long continued and cheers for Pendleton.]

The Chairman.—Mr. Vallandigham, by the instructions of the Ohio delegation, withdraws the name of Geo. H. Pendleton as a candidate for the Presidency before this Convention, and he does so by the direction of Mr. Pendleton himself.

We will now proceed with the nineteenth ballot.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

Alabama—Eight for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

Arkansas—Five for Gen. Hancock.

California—Three for Judge Field, one and one-half for Hendricks, and one-half for Salmon P. Chase.

Connecticut—Six for Mr. English.

Delaware—The Chairman of the Delegation—As the favorite candidate of the State of Delaware has been withdrawn, Delaware casts her votes for Gen. Hancock. [Great applause.]

Florida—Three for Hendricks.

Georgia—Nine for Hancock.

Illinois—Sixteen for Hendricks.

Mr. Mullany, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman ——. Cries of "Order!" "Out of order!" "Put him out!"

The Chairman—The gentleman must come to order.

Mr. Mullany—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a privileged question.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, there can be no privileged question while the roll is being called, I insist, therefore, upon the enforcement of the rule. This is no place for mere exhibition.

Mr. Chairman—The opinion of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania coincides with the opinion of the Chair; and the Chair must consider the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Mullany,) out of order.

A delegate moved that Mr. Mullany have permission to make an explanation.

Cries of "No," "No," "Out of order."

The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois cannot proceed without suspending the rule of this Convention. I therefore hope he will take his seat and let us proceed with the balloting.

The Clerk will proceed.

Indiana—Thirteen for Hendricks.

Iowa requests to be passed by for the present.

Kansas—Two for Hendricks and one for Hancock.

Kentucky asks time.

Louisiana—Seven for Hancock.

Maine—Four and a half for Hancock, two and a half for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Maryland—Three for Blair, three for Hancock, one for Hendricks.

Massachusetts—Twelve for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. [Applause.]

Michigan—Eight for Thomas A. Hendricks.

Minnesota—Two and a half for Hendricks, one for Hancock and one-half for Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut. [Applause; three cheers proposed for Thomas H. Seymour, but were not given.]

Mississippi—Seven for Hancock.

Missouri—Ten and a half for Blair, one-half for Hancock.

Nebraska—Three for Hendricks.

Nevada—Three for Judge Field.

New-Hampshire—Half for Thomas A. Hendricks, and four and a half for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

New-Jersey—Seven for Judge Field, of California.

New-York—Thirty-three for Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great applause.]

North Carolina—Nine for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

Ohio—Twenty-one for Judge Packer, of Pennsylvania. [Laughter, followed by applause.]

Oregon—Two for Field, and one for Packer.

Pennsylvania—Mr. Woodward—Mr. President, I beg that the vote of Pennsylvania may be passed for the present, and that her delegation have leave to retire. [Voices, "No," "No."]

Mr. Price in the Chair—The proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to retire for consultation will be agreed upon without objection. It is so agreed.

The delegation from Pennsylvania thereupon withdrew.

Rhode Island—Four for Jas. R. Doolittle.

South Carolina—Six for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

Tennessee—Ten for Hancock. [Applause.]

Texas—Six for Hancock.

Vermont—Five for Thomas A. Hendricks.

Virginia—Ten for Hancock. [Applause.]

West Virginia—Five for Hendricks.

Wisconsin—Eight for Doolittle.

Iowa—Eight for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. [Applause.]

Kentucky—Three and a half votes for Hendricks; three votes for Gen. Hancock; three and a half votes for Charles A. Seymour, of Connecticut, one vote not voting.

Pennsylvania—Mr. Woodward—Pennsylvania casts twenty-six votes for Gen. Hancock. [Loud applause.]

The Secretary announced the result of the nineteenth ballot as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 316.

J. E. English	6	F. P. Blair	13½
Gen. Hancock	135½	Field	15
Packer	22	Chase	½
J. R. Doolittle	12	Thos. H. Seymour	4
Thos. A. Hendricks	107½		

Before the announcement of the result, Mr. Mullany, of Illinois, rose and said he had a resolution he desired to offer.

The Chairman—The Chair would state to the gentleman from Illinois that the order of the Convention is that when proceeding to a ballot no resolution is in order.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call of the States for the twentieth ballot, as follows:

Alabama—Eight for Hancock.

Arkansas—One for Hancock; four for Hendricks.

California—Three for Field; one and a half for Hendricks; one-half for Hancock.

Connecticut—Six for English.

Delaware—Three for Hancock.

Florida—Three for Hendricks.

Georgia—Nine for Hancock.

Illinois—Sixteen for Hendricks.

Indiana—Thirteen for Hendricks.

Iowa—Eight for Hendricks.

Kansas—Two for Hancock, one for Hendricks.

Louisiana—Seven for Hancock.

Maine—Four and a half for Hancock and two and a half for Hendricks.

Maryland—Three for Blair; three for Hancock; one for Hendricks.

Michigan—Eight for Hendricks.

Minnesota—Three and a half for Hendricks; one-half for Hancock.

Mississippi—Seven for Hancock.

Missouri—Three for Hendricks.

Nevada—Three for Field.

New-Hampshire—One-half for Hendricks, four and a half for Hancock.

New-Jersey—Seven for Hendricks.

New-York—Thirty-three for Hendricks. [Cheers.]

North Carolina—Nine votes for Hancock.

Ohio—Passed at the request of the Chair.

Oregon—Three for Field.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-six for Hancock. [Cheers.]

Rhode Island—Four for Doolittle.

South Carolina—Six for Gen. Hancock.

Tennessee—Ten for Hancock.

Texas—Six for Hancock.

Vermont—Five for Hendricks.

Virginia—Ten for Hancock.

West Virginia—Five for Hendricks.

Missouri—Eight for Doolittle.

Kentucky—Three and a half for Thomas H. Seymour; one-half not voting.

Massachusetts—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Massachusetts asks leave to retire for fifteen minutes for consultation. It is the first time we have made the request. I believe we have always been ready to vote when called upon.

The Chairman—There being no objection, the request is granted.

Ohio—Ten for James E. English, eleven for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

The Secretary—The call will be suspended fifteen minutes, waiting for the Massachusetts delegation.

Gen. McCook—I ask the same leave for Ohio.

The Chairman—Leave is granted. I would suggest that, inasmuch as two large delegations have retired for fifteen minutes, we take a recess for fifteen minutes.

A recess for fifteen minutes was accordingly taken by the Convention.

On the return from recess, and when order was restored, the Secretary proceeded with the call.

Massachusetts—Eleven votes for Gen. Hancock, one voter declining to vote. [Applause.]

The Secretary announced the result of the twentieth ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 315½.

English	16	Blair	13
Hancock	142½	Field	9
Doolittle	12	Thomas H. Seymour,	2
Hendricks	121		

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

The Secretary—The Convention will now proceed to take the twenty-first ballot.

Alabama—Eight for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

Arkansas—Five for Thomas A. Hendricks. [Applause.]

California—Three for Field, one for Hendricks and one for English.

Connecticut—Six for English.

Delaware—Three for Gen. Hancock. [Applause.]

Florida—Three for Thomas A. Hendricks. [Applause.]

Georgia—Nine for Hancock. [Applause.]

Illinois—Sixteen for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Indiana—Thirteen for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Iowa—Eight for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Kansas—Two for Hendricks, and one for Gen. Hancock.

Kentucky—The Chairman of the Delegation—Pass Kentucky; we are not ready.

The Secretary—We will pass Kentucky.

Louisiana—Seven for Hancock. [Applause.]

Maine—Four and a half for Hancock, and two and a half for Hendricks.

Maryland—Six for Hancock and one for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Massachusetts—The Chairman of the Delegation—Massachusetts is not ready.

The Secretary—We will pass Massachusetts.

Michigan—Eight for Thomas A. Hendricks.

Minnesota—Three and a half votes for Hendricks, one-half for Hancock.

Mississippi—Seven for Hancock. [Applause.]

Missouri—Four for Hendricks, six for Hancock and one for English. [Applause.]

Nebraska—Three for Hendricks.

Nevada—The Chairman of the Delegation—Pass Nevada.

New-Hampshire—One-half for Hendricks, four and a half for Hancock.

New-Jersey—Seven for Hendricks.

New-York—Thirty-three for Hendricks.

North Carolina—Eight for Hancock, one for Hendricks.

Ohio—Eleven for Hancock, ten for James E. English.

Oregon—Two for Field, one for English.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-six for Hancock.

Rhode Island—Four for James R. Doolittle.

South Carolina—Six for Hancock.

Tennessee—Five for Johnson, two and a half for Hancock, one-half for Hendricks, one-half for McClellan, two and a half not voting.

Texas—Six for Hancock.

Vermont—Five for Hendricks.

Virginia—Ten for Hancock.

West Virginia—Five for Hendricks.

Wisconsin—Eight for Doolittle.

Kentucky—Three and a half for Hancock, seven for Hendricks, and one-half for Hoffman, of New-York.

Massachusetts—Two for Hendricks, of Indiana; four for Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; [loud and long-continued applause, followed by a few hisses;] and six votes for Hancock.

Nevada—Three for Field.

The Clerk announced the vote as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 316½.

English	19	Field	8
Hancock	135½	Chase	4
Doolittle	12	McClellan	½
Johnson	5	Hoffman	½
Hendricks	132		

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Hunter, of Missouri—I desire to offer a resolution in reference to an adjournment to St. Louis, in September next. [Great confusion.] I will send it to the desk to be read. I rather think sometimes that I have not got into a Democratic Convention. I therefore present the resolution, in order that it may be read.

The Chairman—The resolution is not now in order. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Alabama—Eight for Hancock.

Arkansas—Five for Hendricks.

California—Five for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Connecticut—Six for English.

Delaware—Three for Hancock.

Florida—Three for Hendricks.

Georgia—Nine for Hancock. [Applause.]

Illinois—Sixteen for Hendricks. [Applause.]

Nevada—Thirteen for Hendricks.

Iowa—Eight for Hendricks.

Kansas—Two for Hendricks, one for Hancock.

Kentucky—The Chairman of the Delegation—Pass Kentucky.

Louisiana—Seven for Hancock.

Maine—Four and a half for Hancock, two and a half for Hendricks.

Maryland—Six for Hancock, one for Hendricks.

Massachusetts—The Chairman of the Delegation—Pass Massachusetts.

Michigan—Eight for Hendricks.

Minnesota—Four for Hendricks.

Mississippi—Seven for Hancock.

Missouri—Two and a half for Hancock, eight for Hendricks, one for English.

Nebraska—Three for Hendricks.

Nevada—Three for Hendricks.

New-Hampshire—One-half for Hendricks, four and a half for Hancock.

New-Jersey—Seven for Hendricks.

New-York—Thirty-three for Hendricks. [Cheers.]

South Carolina—Nine for Hendricks. [Applause.]

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Ohio was called, and Gen. McCook rose to his feet. There was a hush of expectancy throughout the hall. The State was known to have been merely waiting for time on the previous vote, and some movement of importance was expected. With a loud, clear voice, heard everywhere in the vast assemblage, the Ohioan spoke:

Mr. Chairman—I arise at the unanimous request and the demand of the delegation from Ohio, and with the consent and approval of every public man in the State, including Hon. George H. Pendleton, to again place in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Horatio Seymour, of New-York. [Loud cheers and long-continued applause.] Let us vote, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, for a man whom the Presidency has sought, but who has not sought the Presidency. [Applause.] I believe in my heart that it is the solution of the problem which has been engaging the minds of the Democrats and conservative men of this nation for the last six months. ["Good, good."] I believe it will have a solution which will drive from power the vandals who now possess the Capitol of the nation. [Applause.] I believe it will receive the unanimous assent and approval of the great belt of States, from the Atlantic—New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, and away West, for quantity, to the Pacific Ocean. [Applause.] I say that he has not sought the Presidency; and I ask—not demand—I ask that this Convention shall demand of him that, sinking his own inclination and the well-known desires of his heart, he shall yield to what we believe to be the almost unanimous wish and desire of the delegates to this Convention. [Great applause and loud cheers.] In my earnestness and enthusiasm I had almost forgotten to cast the twenty-one votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour.

As McCook sat down audience and Convention rose up, and tremendous cheers leaped from almost every throat. The gallery, as it had done throughout, performed its whole duty, and the air was freighted with this sudden manifestation of Seymour's popularity. In the midst of it Horatio Seymour stepped forward to the President's place, which had been occupied by Gen. Price, of Missouri. Mr. Seymour was evidently deeply agitated; his lip quivered, his face in every line betrayed his deep emotion, and for a moment his voice was tremulous and husky. When the thunders that his appearance evoked had subsided he addressed the Convention.

SPEECH OF MR. SEYMOUR.

Gentlemen of the Convention: [Cheers.] The motion just made by the gentleman from Ohio excites in my mind the most mingled emotions. [Applause.] I have no terms in which to express my gratitude [cheers] for the magnanimity of his State, and for the generosity of this Convention. [Cheers.] I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this Convention. God knows that my life and all that I value most in life I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identified with the interests of the Democratic Party. [Applause and cries of "Take the nomination then."] I do not stand here as a man, proud of his opinions, or obstinate in his purposes, but upon a question of honor I must stand upon my own convictions against the world. [Applause, and a voice "God bless you, Horatio Seymour."]

Gentlemen: When I said here at an early day, that honor forbade my accepting a nomination by this Convention, I meant it. When, in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation, and my friends, I said to them that I could not be a candidate, I meant it. And now permit me here to say, that I know, after all that has taken place, I could not receive the nomination without placing not only myself, but the great Democratic Party in a false position. [Great applause.] But gentlemen of the Convention, more than that, we have had to-day an exhibition, from the distinguished citizen of Ohio, that has touched my heart, as it has touched yours. [Cheers.] I thank God, and I congratulate this country, that there is in the great State of Ohio, whose magnificent position gives it so great a control over the action of our country, a young man, rising fast in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose future is all glorious; who has told the world that he could tread beneath his feet every other consideration than that of duty, and when he expressed to his delegation and expressed in more direct terms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, who stood in such a position of his own nomination. I should feel a dishonored man if I could not tread the same honorable path which he has marked out. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me; but your candidate I cannot be. [Three cheers for Horatio Seymour.]

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—Mr. President: In times of great public exigency, and especially in times of great public calamity, every personal consideration must be yielded to the public good. [Applause.] The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the safety of the American Republic demands the nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New-York. [Cheers.] Ohio cannot, Ohio will not, accept his declination, and her twenty-one votes shall stand recorded on his name, [cries of "good, good" and cheers,] and now I call upon the delegations from all the States represented on this floor; upon the delegations from all the States of this Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, disregarding those minor considerations which, justly it may be, properly I know, tend to sway them in casting their ballots to make this nomination unanimous; and, before God, I believe that in November the judgment of this Convention will be confirmed and ratified by the people of all the United States. [Applause.] Let the vote of Ohio stand recorded then—twenty-one votes for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. KIERNAN.

Mr. Kiernan, of New-York—Mr. President: Belonging to the delegation from the State of New-York, and coming from the district where the President of this Convention lives, I cannot, as an individual delegate, refrain from asking the indulgence of this Convention in making one or two observations; and in order that we may relieve everybody, in order that we may relieve our Chairman from every bit of sensitiveness on the question of honor, I desire to say on behalf of the delegation from the State of New-York, that they have had neither lot nor part in the motion, which in our hearts we yet rejoice to hear, from the State of Ohio. [Applause.] We heard but recently that some such movement was thought, by wise and good men, necessary for the safety of our country. But our hearts were coerced out of deference to the sensitiveness of the gentleman who presides over this Convention, and we told them we could have neither lot nor part in it, unless others would overcome that which we had never been able to do. Now, Sir, let me say another word. We have balloted two or three days; we have balloted, thank God, in the best of temper, and of spirits; we have resolved, and we required the judgment of two-thirds of the delegates of this Convention for our nominee, to the end that we might be sure, for the sake of our country, that we would have a majority of the electors next November. And after striving hard, after striving long, and after consulting as well as we could in reference to the various names brought before us, we have not been able yet to convince the judgment of two-thirds of the Convention for the candidates we have supported. New-York has steadily voted her judgment, with kind feelings to other candidates. We have pronounced as our second choice for a distinguished citizen of Indiana. But it seems to me that after this long struggle, and in this crisis of our affairs, and in view of what is so important to every man, woman and child in this Union, that we should succeed in November; it seems to me now, in reference to our distinguished Chairman, that his honor is entirely safe. No one can doubt that he has steadily and in good faith declined; but now his honor is safe, and his duty is to his country; his duty to his fellow-citizens, to all that shall come after us, requires that he shall let the judgment of the delegates of this Convention prevail; and if it should select him as the standard-bearer we are most certain, in the opinion, to win a triumph for the country next November. [Applause.] We leave it in the hands of others, as we are constrained to do; but I give it as my judgment for the past, the present and the future, that if we should select him as the man in our judgment upon whom we can all unite, New-York will fall in and give a majority of 100,000 without a canvass. [Great cheers.]

THE BALLOT RESUMED.

Oregon—Three for Hendricks.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-six for Gen. Hancock.

Rhode Island—Four for Doolittle.

South Carolina—Six for Gen. Hancock.

Tennessee—Andrew Johnson, four; Hendricks, one and a half; Hancock, three and a half; Horatio Seymour, one.

Texas—Six for Hancock.

Vermont—Five for Hendricks.

Virginia—Ten for Hancock.

Western Virginia—Five for Hendricks.

Wisconsin—Mr. H. L. Palmer, of Wisconsin—The delegation from Wisconsin have steadily supported a distinguished citizen of that State for the position of President of the United States; but I am now instructed by the delegation of the State to change that vote; and in making this change, I am instructed to second the State of Ohio, [applause,] and to cast their eight votes for Horatio Seymour. [Loud applause.]

This State concluded the call, but Massachusetts and Kentucky had been passed. Going back to them, both answered for Seymour. All over the hall the result of the ballot was instantly known. It was never announced from the Secretary's desk, for before the clerks had time to count it up, the final crash came.

A BREAK IN THE LINES.

North Carolina led the advance. Rising to his feet in a moment of comparative quiet, and speaking with a stentorian voice, heard in the remotest corner of the hall, the Chairman, Mr. Wright said, "I am instructed by the delegation from North Carolina to change their vote, and to cast it, as they originally cast it, for Horatio Seymour, of New-York."

Pennsylvania was called, when

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, asked that the vote of Pennsylvania be not recorded for the present.

Mr. Featherstone, of Mississippi—I am instructed to change the vote of the State of Mississippi from Gen. Hancock to Horatio Seymour.

The announcement was received with uproarious applause and the rising of delegates to their feet, and calling for recognition by the Chair. The Chairman insisted upon gentlemen taking their seats.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, after repeated efforts, managed to make himself heard by the Chair and those immediately surrounding him, to say that the State of Pennsylvania having voted uniformly thus far for two of her distinguished sons, had instructed him through her delegation to transfer her entire twenty-six votes to Horatio Seymour.

The Secretary, by virtue of the superior strength of his lungs, informed the Convention that the State of Pennsylvania had cast its unanimous vote for Horatio Seymour, of New-York.

THE FINAL CRASH.

The end had come. Instantly all over the hall the delegations sprang to their feet, every Chairman demanding recognition by voice and gestures. The lobbies broke out into tumultuous continuous cheers. Hats, fans, handkerchiefs, were waved aloft, delegates seized the silken pennons of their States and brandished them over the heads of the yelling crowd. The tumult swelled until it became confusion worse confounded. No single word could be heard; no individual voice recognized. The vigorous rapping of the President's gavel was unheard. Out of the uproar came, in some instants of intervention, the announcement of some State wheeling into line for Seymour. Maryland, Illinois, Texas, Delaware, Virginia, Vermont, Georgia and Louisiana were heard above the din, and such announcement added fuel to the roaring flame. Sovereign States scrambled forward with unseemly haste and rudely jostled each other in their rush to be first in changing to Seymour. The end was seen, and the order issued for the battery in Union-square, which had been waiting for two days to belch forth the nominations from the cannon's mouth, to begin. With the roar of the first gun the crowd within the hall was invigorated and began again to cheer continuously, lustily. There seemed no limit to their capacity for uproar, nor their endurance in maintaining it. All business and order was swept before the storm, and the officers strove in vain to restore some semblance of order. Accidentally or instinctively the Democracy had found a way out of the dead-lock of balloting, and, borne along by the current, States were swept like straws in a rapid river. When at last the tumult partially subsided, through sheer exhaustion of the audience and delegates, the change of States was obtained and recorded.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF SEYMOUR.

Mr. Smith, of Vermont, being near the President's desk, obtained recognition to make these remarks, which were heard only by those in his immediate vicinity.

ALL FOR SEYMOUR.

Mr. President, Vermont was the first State in this Convention to cast its vote for the distinguished citizen of Indiana, (Mr. Hendricks.) She now yields to the evident wish of the Convention, and she finds in the distinguished gentleman from New-York all she desires as a candidate. She therefore changes her vote from Thomas A. Hendricks to Horatio Seymour.

New-Jersey, West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maine and Georgia here changed their votes to Seymour, receiving the approval of all who heard the Secretary declare the change.

The Chairman of the Kansas Delegation—Kansas casts her three votes for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Bigler—California casts her five votes for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.]

Mr. Lawson, of Pennsylvania—I am requested to say that it is the unanimous voice of this Convention that the nomination of Horatio Seymour be made by acclamation.

The Chairman—It cannot be done until all the States have voted on this ballot.

The Chairman of the Florida Delegation—Florida wishes to cast her three votes for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.]

The Chairman of the Minnesota Delegation—Minnesota, following the lead of Ohio, casts her entire vote for Horatio Seymour.

The Chairman of the New-Hampshire Delegation—The State of New-Hampshire changes her vote and casts it entire for Horatio Seymour.

The Chairman of the Georgia Delegation—The State of Georgia has indicated her choice by casting her vote for the most accomplished soldier of the Union army—he who, when the war was ended, yielded to the supremacy of the Constitution of his country. But, Sir, we came here to abide the choice of the Democratic Party, and now join our voice to that of the Democracy from one end of the country to the other for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones, of Louisiana—Louisiana asks leave to change her vote, and vote for Horatio Seymour, and Mr. Chairman, although we have 25,000 of our white population disfranchised, and although we have 50,000 voters who are unknown to our Constitution, and to our laws, yet, Mr. Chairman, I pledge the vote of the State of Louisiana to the nominee. [Applause.]

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, the delegates from the State of Michigan came to this Convention of all the States in this Union with but one single purpose in view, and that was to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States who could certainly be elected. That position we occupy to-day; and, Sir, when we look around in this Convention, and see here for the first time in eight years the assembled wisdom of the Democracy of the country, bounded only upon the Atlantic and upon the Pacific, because on the north and on the south America acknowledges as yet no boundary whatever. When, therefore, Sir, so much wisdom as is here to-day, with a voice so united as this, speaks for the distinguished son of New-York, the greatest statesman in my judgment now living, [applause,] Michigan cannot consent to withhold her voice in this general expression, not only of confidence, but, Sir, this expression of patriotic determination to rescue this country from the grasp of the most desperate rebel that ever seized upon the reins of the Government. [A voice—"Good, good."] It is a question of Constitution, it is a question of country, it is a question of whether our blessed Union and the freedom of these millions is to live, or whether it is to be buried deep down in everlasting oblivion and infamy. [A voice—"Good," "go on."] Sir, under these circumstances, it is with infinite pleasure that Michigan casts her vote for Horatio Seymour, of New-York. [Great applause.]

South Carolina—Mr. Jas. B. Campbell, of South Carolina—Mr. President: I rise to answer for that State of the Union, which bears at this time most heavily the chains and weight of Radical misrule. I did not suppose, Sir, that my voice, or that of any of my colleagues, would be heard in this assembly, except in the discharge of the routine business. In the words of the Convention that sent us here, we were instructed to behave with the proprieties which belong to the well-bred guest, and not to assume any of the functions of the symposiac of the feast. We came here, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, having no favorite candidate, going not for men, but for measures. We have been more than grateful for the declaration of principles, and of prospective measures that have been announced by the Convention, not only with unanimity, but with unsurpassed enthusiasm. We were instructed, and the instructions were coincident with the feelings of every honest heart in South Carolina, to accept the nomination of that man who seemed to have the voice of this Convention. Obeying these instructions, South Carolina, with an invocation of God's blessing, and upon this party wherein is centered the last hopes of the Republic of Washington, nominates and votes for Horatio Seymour, of New-York. [Great applause.]

A delegate from California moved that Horatio Seymour be tendered the unanimous nomination of the Convention. [Voices—"No, no, let the vote be finished."] [Great confusion.]

Chairman of the delegation—Delaware would change her vote, if not too late, and casts all her votes for Horatio Seymour. [Applause and laughter.]

New York—Samuel J. Tilden—Mr. Chairman——

A Delegate from New York—See if any other State wants to change its vote first.

Mr. Tilden—If there is any State which has not yet voted, or that wishes to change its vote, I will yield the floor for that purpose.

Delegates—No, no; go on.

Mr. Tilden—It is fit that on this occasion New-York should wait for the voice of all her sister States. Last evening I should have believed, did not believe, the event which has just happened to be possible; not because I had not seen here that the underlying choice of almost all of this Convention was that we should do what we have now done. There was but one obstacle, and that was in the repugnance which I take upon myself the whole responsibility of declaring it to have been earnest, sincere, deep-felt, on the part of Horatio Seymour to accept this nomination. I did not believe that any circumstance would make it possible, except that Ohio, with whom we have been unfortunately dividing our votes, herself demanding it, and to that I thought New-York ought to yield. We were without any connection or any combination that bound our faith in one honor, and I was anxious that when we should leave this Convention that there should be underlying our action no heart burnings, no jealousy, no bitterness of disappointment, and I believe that in this result we have lifted this Convention far above every such consideration, [cries of "order, order!"] and I believe, further, after having surveyed the ground for a long time, and meditated most carefully what we ought to do, influenced, I am sure, by no personal partiality, by no other thing than the deliberate conviction of my judgment, I believe that we have made the nomination most calculated to give us success in the election which approaches; and, Sir, having made these observations in behalf of the New-York delegation, I now ask that our vote be changed, and be recorded for Horatio Seymour. [Cheers.]

The Secretary—The State of New-York changes her vote and casts her unanimous vote for Horatio Seymour. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Mr. White, of Maryland—I now propose, Mr. President, that a committee of one from each State be appointed to call upon—[Loud cries of "No!" "No!" "Better wait until the vote is taken." "Too soon," and great noise.]

The Chairman—The vote has not yet been announced.

Mr. White—I understood that the Chairman of the New-York delegation asked if all the States had voted, and it was announced that they had all voted for Horatio Seymour, and that he was unanimously nominated.

The Chairman—The vote has not been announced.

Mr. White—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. S. Clark, of Wisconsin—I have a proposition to make to this Convention for myself, and it is in order to announce it before the vote is announced. I see around me, on the floor and in the galleries, ladies and gentlemen who desire also to be heard, and who should have some voice in this Convention in ratifying the nomination by acclamation. I therefore move that they ratify it by giving three cheers for Horatio Seymour.

The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Every one rose, and amid the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, fans, canes and parasols, three tremendous cheers were given, which fairly made the building rock.

Loud cries of "Order," "Order."

The Chairman—The Convention will come to order.

The Secretary—The following is the result of the twenty-second ballot:

All the States having voted, and the vote of the full Electoral College having been given, the roll stands for Horatio Seymour 317 votes. [Renewed cheering.] The Convention and audience again rising, and another scene of enthusiasm prevailing for five minutes.

The Chairman—The Convention will come to order. All business will be suspended until order is restored.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania—Mr. President——

The Chairman—The official announcement has not yet been made. Gentlemen of the Convention will sit down.

Order having been restored, the Chairman said—The Hon. Horatio Seymour having received the unanimous vote of this Convention, I therefore declare him candidate and the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in the ensuing election.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky—I believe there is no business before the Convention, and I ask if nominations of Vice-President are now in order, or whether a resolution to that effect has been adopted. If not, I make the motion.

Mr. Clymer—I move that the Convention take a recess of one hour for consultation with regard to Vice-President.

The Chairman stated the question on the motion of Mr. Preston.

Mr. Woodward—Is it in order now to nominate a candidate for Vice-President?

The Chairman—Wait until this motion is decided by the Convention.

The motion of Mr. Preston was agreed to.

Mr. Woodward—Mr. President——

The Secretary—A resolution was adopted several days ago that in the nominations of President and Vice-President the States shall be first called in order for nominations.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Woodward—I rose for the purpose of making a nomination, but I understand that the roll is to be called.

The Chairman—The roll of the States will now be called; any State desiring to nominate a candidate for Vice-President can rise through their Chairman and make their nomination. The Secretary called the roll of States as follows:

Alabama—The Chairman of the Delegation—Alabama makes no nomination.

Arkansas—The Chairman of the Delegation—Arkansas makes no nomination.

California—Mr. Bigler (in a short speech which was wholly inaudible—the excitement and confusion still existing in the hall, except within a few feet of him,) said that Judge Field had been nominated contrary to his express will, for he was too anxious for the success of the Democratic Party, too anxious for the success of the grand cause in which we were engaged, to allow his name to be considered here; and that with regard to the Vice-Presidency, California had no nomination to present.

Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania—I move that the Convention take a recess of half an hour for the purpose of consultation.

A Delegate—I move that the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania lay on the table. [Cries of "Question," and great confusion.]

The Chair put the question amid cries of "No," "No."

The question was then taken on ordering a recess for five minutes, which was decided in the negative.

A motion of recess of ten minutes shared the same fate, amid great confusion and cries of "Call the roll."

A Delegate from California—I desire to put in nomination Frank P. Blair. [Renewed confusion.]

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a suggestion to the members of the Convention, and that is, that the nomination for Vice-President will be an important part at the coming election. I suggest the propriety and the necessity of a recess for at least half an hour in order that we may confer upon the subject.

The Chairman—The question is——

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman. [Confusion.]

The Chairman—The question is upon the proposition of the gentleman——

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky—You are on a question of order—the calling of the States—and I submit here that no motion to adjourn or for a recess is in order. [Applause and a voice "That's right."] This will be interminable if we should go on in this way with motions to adjourn and to take a recess while taking a vote on an order. [Applause and renewed confusion, many delegates seeking to obtain recognition by the Chair.]

The Chairman—The proposition is to adjourn for half an hour.

Mr. Preston—We are on an order for calling the States.

Judge Woodward—I move that the order of the Convention be suspended for the purpose of receiving from the delegation from Pennsylvania a nomination for Vice-President.

The Clerk—The order of the Convention directing the Secretary to call the roll of States for nominations for Vice-President was in progress, and the Secretary was calling the roll of States alphabetically.

Judge Woodward—My motion was that the order be suspended.

The Chairman—Mr. Woodward moves to suspend the rules by which the Convention ordered nominations to be made, and the Clerk was calling the roll of States.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky—If you will withdraw it, there will be no difficulty. We will make the nomination unanimously, and then take a recess.

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania—I desire to make a nomination for Vice-President. The Pennsylvania delegates together—[Great confusion and cries of "order," the President rapping for order, and many delegates trying to get recognized by the Chair.]

The Chairman—The question is upon suspending the rules as proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was put, and the Chairman declared the motion lost.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman——

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I move to take a recess for one hour.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania is for Gen. Blair.

The Chair put the question on the motion to take a recess of one hour, and, to the surprise of a great many delegates, declared the motion carried.

AFTER RECESS.

The Convention was called to order at 3:20 o'clock, and some time was occupied in securing sufficient quiet to enable the business to proceed.

The Chairman (Gen. Price)—The Clerk will proceed with the call of the States for the nominations for Vice-President.

The Clerk—I will state to the Convention that several resolutions have been sent up here, and will remain upon the table to be taken up in their order. The call of the roll was interrupted at "Connecticut;" we will commence with Delaware.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Delaware makes no nomination.

Florida—Chairman of the Delegation—Florida makes no nomination.

Georgia—Chairman of the Delegation—Georgia makes no nomination.

Illinois—Mr. Sparks, of Illinois—Mr. President, the State of Illinois cast, by the instruction of the State Convention that sent us here, the vote of that State for the greatest man of the West, George H. Pendleton. [Applause.] The State of Illinois thought its delegation followed the lead of that distinguished statesman, and voted his particular choice, in voting for the greatest man in this broad union—Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] Having voted thus far, I am instructed by the delegation of that State now to present to this Convention as a candidate for Vice-President the name of one of its own distinguished citizens, mentioning whom, I go back to times past, and mention the peer of Clay and Webster, and mention the name rendered distinguished as that of a Major-General in the late war—a man who, if he did not get the credit for the capture of Vicksburg, possesses the brains that originated its capture. [Applause.] But holding a subordinate position, the glory was given to a much inferior man. [Applause.] I mean Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois. [Great applause.]

The Secretary—Illinois puts in nomination for Vice-President Gen. John A. Clernand, of Illinois [Renewed cheers.]

GEN. M'CLERNAND WITHDRAWS.

Gen. McClernand, on rising, was greeted with loud applause. He said: Mr. President, the State of Illinois, through her delegation in this Convention, has done me the honor to present my name for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. This compliment is far above any merit which I possess. I beg in return to offer my sincerest thanks, and in doing so I beg that the delegates of Illinois will withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention. [Cries of "No, no."] I am here, Mr. President and gentlemen, seeking no office, but to contribute by humble efforts to liberate the country from the thraldom which now binds her and degrades her. [Applause.] I have given my efforts as a delegation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in a very humble way in this Convention. As a Democrat and as a citizen I approve the nomination for President which has been made to-day. [Applause.] I can say, on behalf of the numerous and distinguished body of soldiers and sailors assembled in this city a few days since, that the nomination will meet with their hearty response, and the coming election will determine the fact that all the soldiers and sailors of this country are not for a sham hero—a mere fatuity—a mere compromise between abler and better men; that they are not to have a plagiarism of other and better men's deserts, but that they are to have Horatio Seymour, of New-York—an eminent statesman, an orator and a gentleman—a man every way qualified to administer the executive office of this country. They will prove, I say, in the approaching election, that one half, and more than one half of the patriotic soldiers and sailors are for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] And now a word to my friends, and against whom I was so lately arrayed in battle; I say to them, bygones are bygones [cries of "Good," "Good," and cheers;] let the dead bury their dead. I stretch to them the hand of fellowship, and say to them, let us coöperate to arrest disunion and usurpation. We have a common interest in it; we have a common stock in it; and unless we do it, the Government will be overthrown; it is even now a despotism. I have said much more, Mr. President than I intended to say when I arose. I am in earnest in what I have said, and I ask, I appeal to my delegation to withdraw my name as a candidate before this Convention. [Cries of "No," "No."] There are other gentlemen in this Convention whom I had rather support than have my name presented.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois—It is believed, by me at least, that when a gentleman declines a nomination, we ought to consult his wishes. At the request of Gen. McClernand, whom Illinois would take great pleasure in supporting, I now withdraw his name.

Indiana made no nomination.

IOWA NOMINATES A. C. DODGE.

The State of Iowa being called, Mr. O'Neil said: Mr. President, I am instructed by fifteen of the sixteen members of the Iowa delegation to put a name in nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Although he is not here present in the Convention, I am instructed by my delegation to present the name of a gentleman of irreproachable and stainless private character, of incorruptible integrity, of unswerving devotion to the principles of the Democratic Party; a man whose patriotism and fidelity have never been questioned; a man whose reputation is national. I wish to say to this Convention that he has represented the State of Iowa in four different Congresses; that he has been for two terms the representative of that State in the Senate of the United States; but he has been for four years under the Administrations of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister to the Court of Spain. I wish to say that the Iowa delegation put in nomination for the office of Vice-Presidency, before the Convention, the name of Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa. [Cheers.]

KANSAS NOMINATES THOMAS EWING, JR.

Kansas being called, Mr. Blair, of Kansas, said: Mr. President, I hold in my hand a letter addressed to me by the Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention recently assembled in this City, which I now forward to the Secretary with a request that it be read for the information of the delegates, and that it be spread upon the minutes of this Convention as a part of the proceedings thereof. Before it is read, Mr. President, I desire, on behalf of the people of Kansas, to present to the consideration of the Convention the name of one of her most honored citizens in connection with the second office in the gift of the American people. I desire to present to this Convention the name of a man who is celebrated as a judicial officer and distinguished as a statesman, and whose military career was the very impersonation of chivalric and knightly honor. I desire to present for the consideration of this Convention a name honored alike both in the sire and the son. I desire, Sir, on behalf of Kansas, to present for the consideration of this Convention, the name of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas. [Cheers.]

The Secretary then read the following letter, which was ordered to be placed on the minutes of the Convention:

New-York, July 8, 1868.

Dear General: At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held this morning, it was voted unanimously that their first choice for candidate of your Convention for the Presidency is Gen. Hancock; but in the event of failure to nominate him, and any gentleman not connected with the army should be selected from the East, then our first choice for the second place in the ticket was Gen. Ewing, of Kansas, and if from the West, then our choice would be Gen. Franklin, of Connecticut. Very truly yours, &c.

ELI C. KINSLEY,

Member National Executive Committee for Massachusetts.

Gen. Chas. W. Blair, Chairman Kansas Delegation.

KENTUCKY NOMINATES FRANK P. BLAIR.

Kentucky being called, Ex-Confederate Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, said: Mr. President, I am instructed unanimously by the State of Kentucky, by its delegation here assembled, to place on nomination a gentleman of great distinction in his State and in the country; one in the prime of manhood, distinguished by his devotion to the Union, having served it, both in a civil and a military capacity, with the utmost honor, and obtained a reputation in the army second to no man of his grade. Kentucky feels that this nomination is due to the great West, and no Southern State has presented any nominee for any place, as you will observe here, but I feel that it is appropriate—for we having entertained different opinions from him—to state that I am instructed now to nominate him in order to testify that we, the soldiers of the South, stretch forward our hands to the soldiers of the North, [applause,] in the spirit of a noble amity, that your resolutions have inculcated. [Applause.] It is with that view, Sir, after consultation with the Northern delegations, and one of the most powerful, that the duty is devolved upon me of making this nomination. I now have the privilege, therefore, of nominating as a candidate for the Vice-President of the United States Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Louisiana—Gen. Jas. B. Steadman, of Louisiana—Mr. President, I rise, Sir, as one of the humble representatives of the United States Army in the late war, holding a seat in the Convention, to second, on behalf of Louisiana, the nomination of my comrade in arms, Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair. [Applause.] When this Convention adjourned, I went immediately to the headquarters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee on Union-square. I met there some ten or twelve gentlemen, who were distinguished in the army, and consulted them in regard to their choice of a candidate as a Vice-President of the United States, and by a unanimous vote of all who were present, I was requested to say to this Convention, without disparagement to the name of any other soldier that has been presented here, or may be presented, that Gen. Frank P. Blair would be acceptable to the soldiers of the United States Army. [Applause.] In the exhibition of magnanimity that has been made in this Convention by the soldiers of the Confederate Army, in coming up and giving a contradiction to the charge of the Radical Party, that they did not accept sincerely the situation in casting their votes as they did in this Convention for that distinguished soldier of the United States Army, Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, they have given renewed assurances of their devotion to the Union, of their willingness to accept the issues of the war, by presenting to this Convention, through Gen. Preston, whom I met on the bloody field of Chickamauga, the name of Major-Gen. Francis P. Blair. [Loud applause.] I therefore feel authorised to say that, if Gen. Blair is nominated, his nomination will meet with a response from every brave and true man that fought on either side, who desires to see peace and prosperity restored to our common country. [Applause.]

Maine—The Chairman of the Delegation—Mr. President, I do not rise to make any nomination, but simply to second the nomination so ably and eloquently made by the gentleman from Kansas, and to present to the Convention a recommendation signed by three of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention similar to the one heretofore presented by the gentleman from Kansas.

The following paper was read by the Secretary:

National Executive Committee,
of Soldiers' and Sailors',
New-York, July 7, 1868.

To the Chairman of the New-England Delegations to the Democratic National Convention now in session:

Gentlemen:—While we are desirous that Gen. Hancock may receive the nomination of your Convention for President of the United States, yet deeming it possible that he may not be the choice of your Convention, we respectfully suggest and urge that if you nominate a civilian from the West, the second place upon your ticket be awarded to Gen. Wm. B. Franklin; and that if you nominate a civilian from the East, Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr., may be selected by you for the second place. (Signed.)

A. W. BRADBURY,
ELI C. KINSLEY,
J. M. DONAHOE,

Chairman of the Delegation for New-England to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Maryland—Chairman of the Delegation—Maryland

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—American Lions—Military Matters—Racing—Offenbach in London—Theatrical Gossip—Republican Agitators—"Walking Pups"—A Recent Copyright Decision.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

The season is hastening to its close with a rapid whirl of excitement that makes one's head swim. The Irish Church Suspension bill gets its quietus in the Lords, and Conservatism will rally for the defense of Crown and Peerage, Church and State. The world of fashion that revolves around the world of politics has worked up to the last act of the annual drama. The Queen, after reviewing 27,000 volunteers at Windsor, a portion of whom broke into a disorderly rabble afterward, and did not get started for home until 2 o'clock A. M., gave a grand, a Royal Breakfast, at Buckingham Palace Gardens. The tents were pitched for the guests. The breakfast was on the table at the early hour of 4 P. M., and lasted until 7 P. M. You will know the proper hour for breakfast henceforward. The Queen of England invites her friends to break their fast at 4 P. M. Finishing at 7, they could go to the opera at 8:30, and possibly get to dinner at midnight. The last time I went to the opera I found myself at table at 1 A. M. As to parties and balls, I think no one gets to them before morning.

There is one curious feature of the London season at its height in these last days of June. There is really no night. At 9 P. M. you can read your newspaper out of doors. At 11 the whole northwest is in a glow of sunset twilight. Before day is done, the dawn has begun, and the sun rises gloriously at 3 o'clock. Of course we pay for all this in December, when the sun only makes a pretence of rising, and we are often obliged to light the gas at noon.

But I must say that the English Summer is very delightful. London used to say there were but two countries in the world worth living in—England and Italy. Lord Brougham, in the later years of his life, vibrated between Scotland and the pretty place he discovered one day—invented, as the French say—on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the Summer England has long days, a soft, moist atmosphere, a climate never too warm, grass ever green, a wonderful wealth of foliage and flowers, and never a mosquito, fly, or other troublesome insect. Eight months in twelve the climate of England is very enjoyable.

AMERICAN LIONS.

We have two American lions in England at this moment—Longfellow and Farragut. The former has been obliged to disappoint Edinburgh as well as Oxford. He does not seem disposed to be lionized in the awkward English fashion. The Admiral came into Southampton one day this week with his splendid little squadron, returning from his visit to Belgium, and the first civility he received after the proper salutes, was an enormous sturgeon, just caught, and the next an invitation to a corporation banquet.

I am not sure that Mr. Train is not at least an Irish lion. He gave his lectures at London and Liverpool, but at the Exchange, in that town, it is said that he was so hissed and hooted that he took refuge in a cab. On his return to Dublin his bail surrendered him, and he is once more in the Marshalsea Debtors' Prison. At his last appearance in the Court of Bankruptcy the Judge refused to give him his discharge, and George Francis then, amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude, appealed from the Court of Bankruptcy to the army and navy of the United States, which powerful organizations, he told the Judge, would soon attend to his case. When England is humbled and Ireland has been aided to achieve her independence, this Judge will be discharged. In the meantime, Mr. Train will remain in prison, unless he prefers to pay the trifling sum for which he is held in durance vile. Mr. Train did not conceal from the Court that his detention was not only a great personal hardship, but also a matter of national importance. He ought to be in New-York in time for the Democratic Convention, which would probably nominate him for the Presidency; and it would be necessary for him to be there and accept the nomination. He has invited all his friends to call upon him at the White House, his regular address, and if they should call and find only Gen. Grant there, they would be disappointed. It was in vain that he urged these considerations upon the Court. Understanding herself, as she seemed to do, the Court held that if Mr. Train was worth £18,000 and his wife £30,000, the Welsh Iron Company's claim must be paid. So George threatened him with army and navy as aforesaid, and Admiral Farragut, when he has eaten the sturgeon and digested the banquet, may steam round to Dublin, train his fifteen-inch Rodmans on the Marshalsea, and demand the liberation of our future President.

Mr. Longfellow was at Malvern, the Water Cure metropolis, on Thursday, with Cyrus Field, visited the beautiful college buildings, and begged for the boys a half holiday, which they enjoyed with their favorite cricket, which they would play the year round, day and night, without intermission. Malvern has everything necessary for education but water in sufficient quantities for rowing. The Severn is some miles distant. Parents take comfort that their boys will not be drowned, and cricket is, on the whole, the best exercise.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Lord Elcho made a very long speech in the House this week on the army and volunteers. He wants conscription, and an army for England fit to cope with the great armies of the continent. But the first step toward an efficient army, the *Daily News* tells us, is to abolish the system of buying commissions. "The War Office has staggered in pure blind helplessness into a ditch." The rank and file of the army is composed of the scum or dregs of the population. The entire reserve force consists of 3,000 soldiers and 2,000 militia. The army costs half as much again as before the Crimean war, "and there are few who are sanguine enough to believe that it would not break down as completely as it did then should war again test it."

On this point I have no means of forming a judgment, but there is one matter clear enough. The rank and file of the army is not respected in England, and is treated with a contempt unknown in any country in Europe.

In France, soldiers—not only officers, but privates—are treated everywhere with a cordial respect. They pride for half price in every omnibus, they are admitted at a lower price than the ordinary at places of amusement. They wear their uniforms proudly. In England a common soldier, and even a non-commissioned officer, with the stripes on his arm and medals on his breast, cannot get admission to any but the lowest places of public amusements, and from many are wholly excluded. The bravest soldier in the British army, if dressed in his uniform, with his wife or daughter on his arm, could not enter public places in London which admit every shopboy for a shilling, and from which no other class is excluded. Surely this is not the way to have an army. The high ranks are bought with cash, the lower are filled with the offscourings of the country, and the very uniform is a badge of disgrace.

RACING.

The gambling world of England is in a state of perturbation. A horse-racing Admiral has declared that the Marquis of Hastings' horse, *Lady Elisabeth*, was drugged—"got at," they call it; and that the recent races, by which millions changed hands, were fraudulent. I do not see what difference this makes, if you understand that you bet against rascality and poison as well as the other chances. Racing in England seems more blackleggy and more blackguard in its character than any gambling anywhere. Bluff and poker on a Mississippi steamer, with a Bowie-knife by each hand of cards, was never worse, though possibly more dangerous. I am not singular in this opinion. A popular writer gives the following account of perhaps the most aristocratic race-course in England. Of a recent race he says:

> "I never saw so many miscreants, across whose faces Providence has written warning for their fellow-creatures, as were collected on Ascot Heath, at a ceremonial which assembles every type of scoundrelism; foul and impudent mendicancy, mountebankery, and mendicity sweep in a filthy wave over the Course, offending nose, eye and ear in the most loathsome manner. Decent women ought not to be brought within sight and hearing of what is said and done on a race-course."

All this is very sad and very bad, for the Princesses and noble ladies of England go in crowds to the races, and I copy this passage as a warning to those who are engaged in introducing English sports in America, that they may guard against such shameful and terrible abuses. I love horses, and a well-conducted eager race seems to me one of the prettiest of spectacles; but universal fraud, treachery, blackguardism and abomination is not a pretty spectacle at all. Other English sports have a needless element of cruelty about them. Shooting game becomes a mere slaughter. The Prince of Wales kills his three hundred head of birds in a morning, shooting as fast as two men can load into a helpless crowd, seems about as refined a sport as that of the hog-killers in Cincinnati. The princes of Porkopolis never thought of inviting his Royal Highness to take a hand in their *battues*. Pigeon-shooting is another favorite sport of the English aristocracy. A pigeon-shooting club, recruited from the best London clubs, has its grounds at Fulham. Hundreds of spectators assemble—crowds of elegant ladies, to see a few hundred pigeons let fly from traps, five at a time, and shot, mangled, wounded more or less, by aristocratic sportsmen. There was a match a few days ago, Lords against Commons, the Prince of Wales shooting with the Lords, and the pretty ladies who clapped their hands whenever a noble Lord or a gallant Captain brought down his dozen or two of poor pigeons, would, I doubt not, grow faint and sick at the thought of a Spanish bull fight.

THE THEATRES.

The event of the week, second only to the Queen's late breakfast, at which gentlemen were permitted to wear evening coats with morning trousers, was the appearance of the great Schneider at the St. James, in "*La Grande Duchess*." The house, at prices ranging from guinea stalls, was crammed, magnificent and most enthusiastic. At the Italian opera the audience is so brutally cold that I can hardly restrain myself from getting up a row to warm them. At the St. James, the beautiful *Grande Duchess* was applauded so loudly and so long, that it was only by an imperious gesture, commanding silence, that she got a hearing.

If English actresses and singers will but go and see her at any price, it will commence a new era in English dramatic art. You think we have foreign artists enough for this at the two opera houses. But great singers do not take the trouble to act, if they can. Action, representation, is subordinate to the music. A great tenor is commonly a great stick; a great basso a very clumsy one. What can a poor *prima donna* do, ever so well disposed, with such people to support her. At the French Theatre it is all very different. Singing, as such, is not their *forte*, but acting is. I never saw an English or American actor who did not need something of a Paris training for his perfection. Mrs. Howard Paul is playing and singing in the English version of the "Grand Duchess" at the Olympic. Mlle. Schneider went to see her two nights before she made her own *début* at the St. James', and found the whole performance very amusing. Not a doubt of it!

"Foul Play" is running at the pretty Holborn Theatre; and "Fowl Play" at the new Queen's—the latter the best, and best played burlesque seen for years—in every way delightful. It does not depend on music-hall tunes, nor pretty legs, nor brilliant costumes, but on pure fun of the funniest character—but I forget that it is highly probable that the piece has already been produced in all the great cities of America; and then comes over me the gloomy apprehension that in a year and a half there will be nothing in this world a correspondent can write about, not perfectly well known to all his readers, except such items of news as he may be able to evolve out of the depths of his consciousness.

REPUBLICAN AGITATORS.

While we have rumors of Fenian activity in America, there are signs that the Summer will not pass over without some attempt at revolutionary actions on the Continent of Europe. It is said that the Garibaldians are recruiting for another attempt on Rome, and Italy is warned that she must not a second time allow her honor to be put in peril. Mr. Disraeli assures us that there is no sign of war between the great Powers. As long as he is Prime Minister there need be no apprehension of such a calamity, as the sky of Europe will be like himself, all serene. But the Red Republicans still agitate—they would not be red if they did not—for the establishment of the United States of Europe—a great European federation, as the security for liberty, peace and progress. Scornfully the *Saturday Review* repels the idea that Europe has anything to learn from America, where "nothing is more natural than to commit a judicial inquiry to violent partisans, to seize dispatches, and attempt to buy Senators at ten thousand dollars a head." As to your European Federation—

> "Look across the Atlantic. The Federative principle has been on trial there, and on a grand scale; and nobody knows what has come of it. An Iliad of suffering; whole—not hecatombs, but—millions of slain; a mass of debt and embarrassment not yet counted; a future dark and lowering; sullen discontent, and races preparing for an unknown future by the most savage animosities. This has come of the Federative principle, and only because nobody knew what the Federative principle was."

"WALKING PUPS."

Your readers must appreciate the industry with which I gather and record every thing which may interest or benefit them. For them I pay a large subscription to Mudie, and ransack the British Museum. For them I read all the metropolitan and provincial journals, and in these latter pick up news at times, which will hardly reach them by telegraph. Mr. Field will save me the trouble of reporting the banquet to be given to him next week at Willis' Rooms, the scene of those exquisite assemblies, from which even the Duke of Wellington was ignominiously turned away, when he presumed to come in trousers and boots instead of pumps and silk stockings; but here is a notice of a dinner in Herefordshire, which I am sure has not been telegraphed. A dinner was given at the Green Dragon Hotel, City of Hereford, to the gentlemen who have been kind enough to walk pups for the Herefordshire Hunt during the past season. Capt. Sutherland presided, and Mr. Corbet, responding to a toast, "alluded to the great necessity there was for more interest to be taken in the walking of pups." There is a sweet little bit of English life and manners for you; only I fear it may not come home to the business and bosoms of American readers, in a country where walking pups is not appreciated.

TO FARMERS.

Mem. for the Farmers' Club, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, whom I pleasantly and gratefully remember as talking like a father to me just one-third of a century ago, in a comfortable room over the Boston Post Office, and all American gardeners: Get a book just published here—*Robinson's Gleanings from French Gardeners*. The climate of France, from the British Channel to the Mediterranean, is like that of America, and whatever French gardeners can do, Americans can also accomplish. After all the magnificence and splendors of Paris, there is nothing you are so happy to remember as its fruits and flowers. If the book is not in New-York, my friend Stevens, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, is not a bad man to order it of. He sends everything everywhere for all loyal Americans.

RECENT COPYRIGHT DECISION.

I congratulate American authors on the wise liberality of the recent copyright decision in the English Court of last resort. Every book first published in England, by whomsoever or in whatever language written, is entitled to copyright. No more furtive visits to Montreal or other whipping the devil round the stump. You have only to send your book here, or have it published on British soil, to secure your rights as author, over the British Empire and over Europe. It remains only for America to enter the confederacy of nations in this matter, and the right of every author would be everywhere respected. Extend the same principle to patent rights, and the progress of the world would be accelerated. Universal copyright, patent right, cheap postage and cheap telegraphy might lead in no long time to universal disarmament, progress and peace. Let us have them all, and above all "let us have peace."

MONADNOCK.

Railroad Trains—Right or Left Track?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date, a communication headed "Running Railroad Trains on the Right Track," and signed "John Headden, Master Mechanic of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company," that gentleman endeavors to explain why that Company run their trains on the *left*, instead of the *right* hand track, but who evidently shows nothing of the true reason for so doing. The story of an "engine running into, and breaking into two, a large tree," is a myth. If the large tree had been prostrated on the right of the track, then the driver of the engine could have seen it sooner had he looked to the right, and *vice versa*.

It is more than twenty years since the change was made, and during the last twenty-seven the writer has constantly passed over the road, and never met any one, including the present Assistant Superintendent, who knew the true cause until he informed them, and it is a curious fact, proving how little attention is generally given to passing events, that a majority of those with whom he conversed were not aware that the trains did run over the left track!

The projectors of the road in excavating the deep cut through Bergen Hill, adopted the plan of the inspectors of raw turpentine, using iron rods to probe for places where the least trap rock could be found, thereby increasing the distance, and leaving it in the shape of the letter S, with several sharp curves.

Passengers leaving Newark for New-York will observe, when passing the deep cut on its terminus for Jersey City, an embankment of thirty or forty feet, resting on the road to Bergen Point, the outer rail about eighteen inches from the brink. And although the curve runs to the left on a down grade, yet, should the driving wheel of the engine or any other wheel break while the train was proceeding at the usual rate, some, if not all the cars might be precipitated to the bottom. While on the left track should an accident take place, the train could be stopped before it could run the distance to the brink of the embankment over three rails! On returning from New-York and entering the cut on a rising grade, the trains run on the left track at the edge of the embankment, where, should any accident happen, the curve being to the right, the worst that could take place would be running the train on to the right track.

This is the true reason for the change, and was adopted by the late John P. Jackson, whose knowledge in the management of railroads no one will call in question.

G. B.

Orange, N. J., July 7, 1868.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Celebration of the Fourth—Speeches—Masquerade Procession—The Legislature—Sunstroke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The Fourth was celebrated pretty thoroughly in Columbia. The garrison fired the full national salute at noon; but there was no military parade. The negroes celebrated the day by parading their various political societies, with banners and commanding officers wearing swords; and these assembling in a grove upon the edge of town resolved themselves into a Republican mass meeting. The Declaration of Independence was read regularly; after which the proceedings of the joint Union Leagues indorsing the Chicago platform and nominations were read. Then followed the oration of the day, delivered by Dr. A. G. Mackey, the President of the late Constitutional State Convention. The discussion was of course political and severely Republican. The second orator was Whipper, a negro lawyer of Beaufort—the most prominent and able of that race yet brought forward. He was conciliatory; and his tone, contrasted with the bitter language of Dr. Mackey, (white,) did him great honor. Other speakers were called out, and the entire day was taken up with addresses, all of the same general character. There was nothing new brought forward in any of them. The arguments are the same that I have given in reporting other speeches by members of the same party. The company was almost exclusively negroes, it being a party meeting. They numbered about four hundred, one-third being women. There were perhaps twenty whites present. A good deal of enthusiasm prevailed; a fight or two came off; but in the main, the day was quiet at the meeting. About the streets, toward night, there was a good many drunken negroes to be seen and heard; but the breaches of the peace were few and unimportant. In the afternoon we had an out-door entertainment, commenced just before the war, novel in its character, and affording the rabble a vast deal of boisterous amusement. This is a kind of turn-out or procession called "The Invincibles"—a motley array of grotesque, fancy and comic characters, who parade in procession through the principal streets, with music, mock ceremonies and antics of the circus order. The actors this year were all negroes, all masked, and all in some fancy outfit. Some dress as women, some as priests, military officers, monkeys, birds, and monsters of nameless kinds. Motley they were, decidedly. This procession of perhaps a hundred persons—some afoot, some mounted on horses or mules, and some in carts—cut their antics through the streets for two or three hours. The banners were numerous, and all comic. One I noticed specially was made of brown paper, and had scrawled upon it "K. K. K." The sidewalks were crowded with people, mostly negroes, to see these masquers, and enjoy it as south Europeans do their carnivals, except that the *styles* are widely different.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature of this State meets to-day at noon. Of the material of this body I have hitherto spoken. The negroes are in the majority, and the Republicans largely ahead of the Democrats. As far as I have been able to sound the point, every man is present. The incumbent in the Executive chair—Gov. Orr—is ready with his farewell message; and Gen. R. K. Scott, the new Governor, is equally ready with his first message. Of these things anon.

HEATED SEASON.

Midsummer is upon us here in its full blast. It may be observed, however, that sunstroke is very rare here. This comes of the gradual advance of the heat. In New-York, where the Summer bursts in a few days full upon you, it is otherwise, and there are frequent sunstrokes, especially early in July.

BOISE.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Convention, its Work and its Members—What the Papers Say.

A Union Veteran styles the Democratic platform "brevet repudiation."

The Washington *Chronicle* says the Democratic platform is a victory of the Pendleton men and the Southern rebels; Democratic ascendency means the ascendency of the very men who first plotted and afterward lead the rebellion.

The Boston *Post* praises Gov. Seymour's speech, indorses the soldiers' address, hurrahs for the great National Democratic Party, and is happy in the thought that the sympathies and desires of the great body of conservatives are harmonious. But it has no word of praise for the platform.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher passed through Springfield, Mass, Tuesday noon, on his way to Boston. The *Republican* reports that in a brief conversation at the depot with some acquaintances, he denied favoring the nomination of Chase for the Presidency, and that he said that he is, always has been, and always would be opposed to Chase.

The Brooklyn *Union* sums up by saying that the Democratic platform consists mainly of wry faces at the past. Its only positive propositions are to destroy the most valuable property and securities of the country, and to throw seven States back into anarchy.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* make a comparison, which may fall among the odious, as follows: In his speech before the Convention Mr. Belmont had the cheek to charge the expenses resulting from the war upon the Republicans. The report does not mention whether Gen. Forrest made a speech charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers," who were butchered.

The correspondent of a Massachusetts paper, at the Convention, writes: The bold and bad character of the platform is a surprise to many, in the party and most out. How New-York, especially, could have accepted it without a protest is the chief wonder. It is a direct slap in Seymour's face.

The Springfield *Republican* says: Against such a platform the common sense, as well as the moral sense, of the loyal people will revolt, and they will carry Grant and Colfax to the White House and Senate Chamber by majorities that will astonish the revolutionists at New-York.

The Philadelphia *Age* (Democratic) says the platform is on all points explicit, and conforms to the time-honored principles of the party. The *Age* adds: "The monetary questions are met explicitly, in no ambiguous terms, and as fully as is possible in the brief formula of resolutions. The necessary appreciation of the legal-tender currency, and its constant approximation to its par value, through an economical administration of the Government, is necessarily implied in the doctrine expressed. That declares that the faith of the Government shall be strictly maintained. Where the law does not stipulate for coin, the obligations of the Government fall under the general rule, and are payable, like all others, in legal-tender currency."

The *Revolution* hastens to inform a listening world that the "laughter" with which Miss Anthony's letter was received by the "greenback Pendletonians," was not "derisive." "It was called forth entirely by the inconsistencies of the Republican party, as stated in the letter." Gov. Seymour received the document "most reverently," and there was no contempt or derision for woman's suffrage within the sacred walls of Tammany Hall. The Democrats have at least, it says, proposed no retrogressive legislation for the women of the Republic, and for that the Women of the Revolution are very thankful.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* thinks that the adoption of the platform would, if the issue had before been doubtful, insure the defeat of the Democrats. It also says: "We hoped for the credit of the country that the party would not prove so insensible to all the promptings of integrity and honor as to base their claims to support upon an open repudiation of the national engagements. To occupy such a platform Pendleton is the only appropriate candidate, and the Convention, having adopted his principles, ought not to reject his claims to the nomination."

In the view of the Boston *Journal*, Wade Hampton, Gen. Forrest, and all that class of unchanged Democrats, must return to their homes entirely satisfied with the generous course of their Northern brethren.

The Pittsburg (Penn.,) *Gazette* says of the platform: "It is precisely adapted to repel the intelligent, moderate and conscientious citizen, to satisfy the extremists of the South and West, and yet can be cordially supported by Wall-street, provided the latter shall secure the candidates."

MRS. VICTOR.

She Refuses Food for Fourteen Days—A Visit to her Cell—Letter from the Sheriff to the Governor in her Behalf.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July 8.

It seems as if Mrs. Victor had been endeavoring to starve herself to death. During the fourteen days since her conviction she has persistently refused the food sent to her, and has taken nothing but wine. This wine is given her, mixed with water, by the spoonful, and she manifests great indifference about drinking it. Sometimes the nurse is obliged to almost force it down her throat.

On Monday our recorter visited the cell in which Mrs. Victor is. The cell is in the southeast corner of the part of the jail in which the prisoners are confined, and in the upper story. It is larger than ordinary, and is perhaps ten feet wide by twelve or fourteen feet long. Two good-sized windows admit the light. In one corner is a plain bedstead, on which Mrs. Victor lies most of the time. A lounge for the nurse, a small table and two or three chairs constitute the remainder of the furniture. On the wall are posted numerous pieces of newspaper cut in fanciful shapes, which Mrs. Victor amused herself by making for two or three days after her conviction. While our reporter was in the room, Mrs. Victor lay in the bed, her arms thrown outside the coverlid, muttering about her brother or sister, or matters connected with her trial, and occasionally humming a strain from the tune of "Rest for the Weary." She appeared utterly unconscious of the presence of strangers. The night before, she got out of bed and staggered about the cell in search of her baggage, saying that she would go home when the carriage came.

It is the opinion of those who have had charge of her and her physicians, that at first her insanity was assumed, but that now, from the effects of her pretensions, her excitement, and her abstinence from nutriment, that she has really become deranged. In accordance with the belief that she is not mentally sound, the Sheriff sent yesterday the following letter to His Excellency Gov. Hayes:

Cleveland, July 7, 1868.

Hon. R. B. Hayes, Governor of the State of Ohio:

At the present May term, 1868, of the Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County, Sarah M. Victor was tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. The verdict of the jury was rendered on the 23d day of June, and she was on the 3d day of July sentenced to be hung on the 20th day of August next. Prior to the rendition of the verdict occasional symptoms of mental derangement manifested themselves. But upon the rendition of the verdict they became, to all appearances, marked and permanent. Sentence was delayed for days, in the hope that this condition of things was but temporary. It, however, continued, and it was deemed best to have the sentence pronounced, as by the peculiar phraseology of the law on the subject, it was doubtful whether your Excellency could interfere until after sentence. It is now very evident that Mrs. Victor's mind is shattered. She persistently refuses all nourishment, and unless she is at once removed to some place where she can receive the constant and skillful care her condition requires, must soon die. I deem it, therefore, my duty officially to call your attention to her case for action under the law provided for it, and request that whatever you may decide as proper to be done under the circumstances may be done as speedily as possible. I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

FELIX NICOLA,

Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, O.

Wages of Working Women in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

The various bookbinders of our city employ about 1,000 women in stitching, folding, &c., and the wages paid amount to about $4 50 per week, though some of the more skillful workmen make as high as $9 per week. Women are also engaged in these establishments in laying gold leaf upon the covers of books, for which they receive from $5 to $6 per week.

The hat business in our city is an extensive one, and from 500 to 600 women find employment in trimming hats. Those working on soft hats receive from $5 to $8 per week, and for trimming hats from $10 to $11; the average wages, however, will amount to about $8 per week.

Book and job printers employ women to feed the presses. They work about ten hours a day, for which they receive in nearly all the establishments $6 per week.

Women are now generally employed in all retail stores. Those who seek this mode of gaining a living receive nothing for the first two or three months, and after that receive from $3 to $5 a week. Many obtain $12, $15 and $20 per week, but only those who show a peculiar aptness for the business, and become popular in the establishment in which they are employed. The average wages amount to about $6 per week.

Quite a number of women are engaged in numbering checks, bonds, &c., for which they receive from $5 to $6 per week.

From 800 to 1,000 women are employed in putting covers on umbrellas, and when engaged on full time will average about $9 per week, when working piece work. Those engaged by the week receive from $6 to $7. These prices depend upon the skill and industry of those employed, and also constant work. In Winter but few make more than from $2 to $6 per week.

Saleswomen in millinery stores receive from $6 to $8 per week, and those engaged in trimming bonnets make an average of about $7, and the most skillful as high as $12. In some of these establishments women book-keepers obtain from $8 to $11.

Women are engaged in a number of the jewelry manufactories, in stringing pearls and polishing jewelry, for which they receive on an average about $8 per week, though the wages run from $3 to $10, according to the skill of the person employed.

It is estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 women in this city are engaged in making up garments for wholesale and retail clothing establishments, and the wages received by them vary greatly, according to skill and the hours employed. Most of them use sewing machines, and they make, when working on customers' pants, about $10 per week, and on vests $8; on store work, $6 on pants, and about an average of $6 80 on vests. In making boys' jackets between $5 and $6 is the usual wages per week, and on small braided suits for boys skilled workmen make as high as $11 per week. Good hands on linen coats average $9. The lowest average in one establishment, employing about 400 women, is about $3 per week.

Between four and six hundred women are engaged in paper-box making, and here, as in most other kinds of employment for females, the wages depend upon quickness and attention paid to work. The wages paid range from $4 to $8 per week, and the average will amount to about $5.

In the manufacture of chandeliers, brackets, and other gas fixtures, women are employed in bronzing and lacquering, and their wages reach from $4 to $6 per week. Some of these establishments have females for getting up ornamental designs for chandeliers, for which they receive from $10 to $12 per week.

About 300 women are employed in the paper-collar and envelope establishments, and their wages amount to from $4 to $8 per week, in both branches of the business.

The introduction of the sewing machine has had a tendency to better the condition of the sewing women, by reducing their hours of labor, and at the same time saving their health and enabling them to obtain much better wages. It is estimated that during the past ten years over 30,000 sewing machines have been sold in this city, and that at least 20,000 of them were intended for use in Philadelphia, and during the past five years one large establishment in this city has taught ten thousand women the use of the sewing machine free of expense.

Women, after having learned to operate on the machines, get $7 per week when employed in stores, and saleswomen in stores where the machines are sold, and who thoroughly understand how to operate them, get from $10 to $12 per week. In making white muslin shirts when machines are used, women make from $10 to $20 per week; the average, however, is about $13; for making colored flannel shirts the price is from $1 25 to $1 40 per dozen; for drawers $1 75 to $1 90 per dozen, and for overalls $1 per dozen. The average wages on this kind of work is from $6 to $7 per week. In making neck-ties from $5 to $7 per week is realized. Women who operate on sewing machines belonging to their employers get $1 per day.

A very large number of women are employed in the various cotton and woolen mills in and about the city, and the average wages of those in the weaving and card rooms of the cotton mills will range from $5 to $9 per week, or an average of about $7.

The paper mills employ quite a large number of women to lay the paper as it comes from the machines, and in assorting the rags. Their pay ranges from $4 50 to $8 per week. In some cases as high as $8 per week is earned, but the general average will amount to about $5 per week.

The women employed in laboratories, bottling medicines and drugs, labeling bottles, &c., make from $5 to $6 75 per week. The average pay is about $5 50.

Quite a large number of women are engaged in making cigars. To become proficient and make the business remunerative, the women work for four or six months without pay; after that they receive pay for their work—say from $4 to $5 per week—until they become proficient in the business, which requires about two years. After this they can make from $8 to $15 per week. Women engaged in packing cigars make from $10 to $20 per week, according to their skill.

In housework the wages of women vary, according to the size of the family and the kind of work to be performed. Women who cook and do general housework receive from $2 to $2 50 and $3 per week; some first-class cooks receive as high as $5 per week; and chambermaids in private families from $2 to $2 75 per week, and in hotels they get from $8 to $10 per month. Scrubbers in hotels are paid $8 per month, and washers and ironers from $12 to $16 per month.

A Murderous Malay on Shipboard—All the Officers of the Ship Elcano Stabbed—The Steward Killed.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, July 7.

The following extract from a letter sent by the Consul at Mauritius to Messrs. Cushing, the owners of the ship *Elcano*, has been handed us, and gives the particulars in reference to the stabbing of the officers of the ship. Our supposition, when we heard that the cook was a Malay, that he was laboring under an attack of murderous frenzy peculiar to that race, is corroborated by the Consul's statement. The Consul is Nicholas Pike, Esq., formerly of this city:

United States Consulate, Port Louis,
Mauritius, May 18, 1868.

Gentlemen: The ship *Elcano*, owned by you, made this port on Saturday afternoon, the 9th of May last, and anchored in the roadstead. On receiving information that she was in distress, I visited her as soon as the authorities would allow me to do so, taking with me the surgeon of the port, as I had learned that there had been a murder committed on board, and Capt. Cheever and his officers had been severely wounded. I found Capt. Cheever prostrated and very weak from a severe wound in his right side, inflicted with a large carving knife; he has also a very bad wound in his right arm, which, I am very happy to say, is healing fast. Mr. Ketchum, the first mate, as well as the second mate, were cut in a most fearful manner, and had narrow escapes of their lives. The steward was stabbed in the abdomen, and died nine hours afterward, and was buried at sea. The perpetrator of these terrible acts was the cook of the ship, a Malay, who had been kindly treated, and no cause whatever could be assigned for doing what he did. The deed was committed about daylight in the morning, and while the Captain and first mate were in their berths asleep. The watch on deck captured the murderer, and ironed him, as this fellow was "running a muck," which is quite common in the East among the Malays. The two mates are convalescent, and their wounds are healing fast. I shall do everything in my power for Capt. Cheever, and look sharply after your interests.

Capt. Cheever has improved so rapidly since the ship arrived that I have advised him to proceed on the voyage, which I think he will do, and I am in hopes the ship will sail from this port in a few days.

Address by the Soldiers' Republican Organization of Pennsylvania.

Headquarters Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee, No. 1,105 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, July 6, 1868.

Comrades: When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, the whole world wondered at the generosity which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that the Government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of another conspiracy. But warned by history and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now, in the forefront of another peril, congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who wore the Union blue can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger may once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army of the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the living proof of great impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vaunting their treason against the country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to them—profess to be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-Chief—now the candidate of the great Republican party—survives the hollow gratitude with which they received his liberal terms of peace; and, now, remembering only that he struck them in the field, and coldly forgetting how he forgave their great offence, they are toiling with superhuman energy to defeat him for the Presidency, and to place in that high office a fit successor of its present guilty occupant. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offence of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the country for which they fought. Gen. George H. Thomas, in Tennessee; Gen. Irwin McDowell, in Mississippi; Gen. George G. Meade, in Georgia; Gen. Canby, in South Carolina, and Gen. Reynolds, in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Swayne and Mower, are proscribed and slandered, like common felons, while every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable cruelty and oppression. This wholesale malevolence, looking directly to the restoration of the rebel Governments, teaches us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but invokes us to renewed efforts in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the Republican Party, and for our gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard-bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that nothing has been gained by the success of our arms, but that everything has been lost. To forget the sanctified dead, to ignore and outrage the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crimes in any other nation would have been punished by death or confiscation, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American soldier does not feel the insult? What American citizen does not burn to resent it? Instead of cordially submitting to the laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and carried into effect for the grand purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of equal justice and equal rights, our recent adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

At no period in the rebellion have they been at once so defiant and so cruel. United in antagonism to the laws, to the national credit, to the national currency, to the public peace, and to those great principles for which we contended and succeeded in maintaining, they coolly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Speaking now for the returned volunteers of Pennsylvania, who were disfranchised by the Democracy, we solemnly renew our devotion to our beloved country, and assert, not simply our readiness to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defence against her enemies.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. Russell, Secretary.

Platform of the Republicans of Maine.

The resolutions adopted by the Maine Republican State Convention are as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the views of the Union men of Maine, emphatically approves the platform of principles recently adopted by the National Republican Convention in Chicago as fairly expressive of the political faith and purposes of the loyal citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, for his genius and service in war, and for his calm and sagacious statesmanship in peace, deserves the confidence and will receive the enthusiastic support of the patriotic freemen of Maine for the Chief Magistracy of the nation at the election in November.

Resolved, That Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, by his integrity and patriotism as a citizen, his ability and his acts as a public man, and unwavering devotion to sound national principles, is eminently qualified for the high place to which he is nominated by the National Republican Convention, and the Union men of Maine hereby pledge him their united and cordial support for the Vice-Presidency.

Resolved, That to Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, distinguished alike by his ability and bravery as a soldier, and by his successful administration of the Gubernatorial office which he fills with such admirable satisfaction to the people of Maine, this Convention pledges united support and triumphant election in September.

Resolved, That to the living and to the memory of the dead of all those who, by land or sea, periled life and limb to crush the recent rebellion and save the Republic from dismemberment and overthrow, this Convention offers renewed tokens of gratitude and homage.

Resolved, That the proposition made by the recent Democratic Convention of this State to admit the rebels of the South to a share in the tax on Government bonds is a fraud and outrage on the loyal people of the North. Under the delusive promise of lightening taxation at home the resolution proposes to rob the people of Maine by assessing a tax on the deposits of savings banks, on the treasuries of our insurance companies, and on the hard earnings of the humblest laborer invested in Government bonds, and to divide the amount so raised among all the States, thus giving to the rebels of Texas more than two dollars, where loyal men of Maine would get one. We denounce the proposition as an attempt to enrich the rebels at the expense of loyal men, and to subject our national debt to the base use of lighting anew the smouldering embers of Southern rebellion.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention, now in session in New-York, may well be regarded as an organized effort to revive the spirit and accomplish the purposes of the lately suppressed rebellion. Its membership is largely comprised of men who led the rebel hosts against the flag of the Union during the recent bloody conflict, and of those who plotted treason in the rebel Congress at Richmond during our four years of national sorrow. Its first aim in the new revolt is to destroy the Government credit, and then overturn by revolutionary violence the Constitutional Governments of the Southern States. Its ill-concealed movements against the first, and its openly-avowed purpose to accomplish the second, should at once alarm and arouse all good citizens who desire the peace, prosperity and continued union of the States.

The Lashings of Conscience—Murder will Out.

From the Utica Herald, July 8.

About six years ago, a girl named Lucinda McGinnis was murdered, as nearly as could be discovered, near an unoccupied house on the Chenango Canal, in the town of New-Hartford. Two men named George and Nowlan were arrested for the crime and tried and acquitted. During the trial, a young man named George White, the acknowledged lover of the girl, was wanted as a witness. We are informed that it was with great difficulty that he could be found at the time, and that immediately after the trial he disappeared from the city. During the war, White was at least a portion of the time in the army, and his fellow-soldiers tell strange stories of his mutterings while asleep. These stories are now told by men on whom reliance can be placed. One of them says that White has often frightened him by his ravings about the murdered girl in his sleep and that he has often confessed to murdering her.

Suspicion rested on White at the time the murder was committed. On Monday night last White came to the City Hall, and while wandering up and down stairs he was accosted by the Janitor, when he said that he was waiting for Rosa. What Rosa? inquired the Janitor. "A girl that I killed!" was the reply. White then said the girl had been following and talking with him. He was taken to the Police Station, where he was recognized, and then acknowledged, in the presence of several officers and others, that he killed Lucinda McGinnis. He said: He first hid the body under some bushes, and then becoming uneasy about it, threw the remains into the canal. The friends of White say he is laboring from an attack of the delirium tremens, and that no credence should be given his statements. Yesterday morning White said that there was a ventriloquist around who had "turned him inside out; who had looked him through and through."

Meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 8.

The stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. It was voted unanimously to approve of the resolution passed by the General Assembly now in session, authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Company; also, to accept of said resolution as an amendment to the charter.

A resolution was passed instructing the Board of Directors not to issue, sell or dispose of any portion of the increased capital stock of the Company, or to use the proceeds thereof except for the purpose of relaying the road with steel rails, of erecting new repair shops and other necessary buildings in New-Haven, of increasing the amount of the equipment, of purchasing the necessary lands for depot purposes in New-York City and erecting thereon the necessary buildings, and of making other permanent improvements to said railroad and equipments.

The directors were also instructed not to issue, sell, or dispose of any of said increased capital stock any faster, nor in greater amounts, than shall be necessary to meet the actual expenses which may be incurred in carrying out the purposes named in the foregoing resolution.

It was also voted that whenever the directors shall decide to issue any portion of said increased capital stock, it shall be their duty to apportion the same at its par value among the stockholders of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively; provided, however, that no fractions of shares shall be so issued; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to take and pay for such portion of said stock within the time fixed by the Board of Directors, the directors shall be at liberty to dispose of such shares not so taken, at the market price of said stock; provided that none of said increased capital stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value.

The Sutro Tunnel—Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

Treasury Department, June 16, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing House bill No. 1,153, proposing "to aid in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, in the State of Nevada," and the accompanying report of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The mines of this country are one of the great elements of national wealth, and their successful development is of the greatest importance; the production of gold and silver being particularly desirable in view of our present financial condition.

I have no doubt that if the proposed tunnel should successfully prove the indefinite downward extent of our mineral lodes, it would largely increase the value of our mineral lands, stimulate mining, and result in vast benefit to the country.

It is generally conceded by scientific men that the downward extent of true mineral veins is unlimited, but this can positively be demonstrated only by actual experiment; and if private enterprise cannot be induced to undertake such a work, it is well worthy of the consideration of Congress whether the Government may not consistently determine the question.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. D. R. Ashley, Chairman Committee on Mines and Mining, House of Representatives.

Ventilation of the Massachusetts State House.

From the Boston Journal, July 8.

A number of prominent scientific gentlemen were present yesterday morning in the Representatives' Hall, for the purpose of witnessing some scientific experiments by Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, relative to the ventilation of the House. The system of ventilation employed in the building is comparatively new in this country, although in common application in some portions of Europe, and is generally known as the downward ventilation, the pure air entering from above and driving the ventilated atmosphere below, through apertures in the floor, of which there are in the Representatives' Hall 215. It is estimated that each person in the House would receive twenty cubic feet of air per minute; and the extreme limit of the fans, which produce the air, is 43,000 feet per minute, thus making sufficient for about 2,000 persons, which of course is never required there. Experiments were made yesterday by means of small balloons, in order to test the nature of the currents of air, and it was found that while there were strong vertical currents, sufficient to be noticeable almost with the hand at the apertures in the floor, yet these sensitive aerial travelers, when balanced, did not sway to either side, thus proving conclusively that while there was abundant ventilation in the room, there were no local currents darting from one portion to the other, as is frequently the case in many illy-ventilated rooms. While there yesterday, with the fans working very moderately, it was estimated that each minute 10,780 cubic feet of air entered the room per minute, thus driving out the vitiated atmosphere and changing the entire air every eleven minutes, while the entire capacity of the machinery was equal to nearly four times that amount. Mr. Potter, of Arlington, was present, and expressed the opinion that the House had never been so thoroughly ventilated as since the adoption of the present method. Mr. J. H. Shedd, the engineer of the plan, was present, and explained the working of the plan, and also exploded small portions of gunpowder in different portions of the hall, in order to ascertain the rapidity by which the atmosphere could be purified; and the result was such as to convince all of the excellence of the ventilation of the room, the fumes of the powder not being observable after a few minutes' time. By this method it is also possible to increase or lessen the moisture in the room by means of the admission of steam through fine jets in the mixing chamber.

Cold-Blooded Murder of an Editor in Missouri.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, July 4.

In Albany, Gentry County, on Thursday night, Mr. W. B. Boyer, local editor of the Grand River *News*, was shot dead by W. A. Hundley, of Gentryville, in the most cold-blooded manner. From Deputy Sheriff John W. Barclay, and Mr. C. B. Hinkley, of Albany, who arrived here yesterday, we learn the following particulars of this fiendish outrage:

"For some time Boyer and Hundley have not been on good terms. The difficulty grew out of political differences, Boyer being a Republican and Hundley a bitter, hot-headed rebel. The immediate incentive to the commission of the act, however, was the publication of a paragraph in the *News*, a few days ago, stating that two young men from Gentryville had recently visited Albany with two prostitutes, whom they had palmed off at the hotel as decent women. No names were mentioned. One of these men who had thus disgraced themselves was Hundley.

On Thursday night Hundley arrived in Albany by the hack, at about 9 o'clock. He made several threats as to what he intended to do, but as he had the reputation of a blow-hard, little notice was taken of his remarks. About 10 o'clock, as Boyer was sitting in J. R. Cunningham's dry goods store, and but a few feet from the door, Hundley entered, walked deliberately up to within three or four feet of him, without speaking, drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the unfortunate man's breast and killing him instantly. The murderer turned upon his heel and fled, no one knows whither, though horses, telegraph lines and railroads have been used liberally in all directions.

Boyer was a quiet, gentlemanly man, not more than 26 years of age, and was a general favorite with his acquaintances. He was originally from Ohio, but some time since was editorially connected with the Grant City *Enterprise*, Worth County, and last Fall removed to Albany. He was married. Hundley was an original rebel, and has for some time been keeping a drug store in Gentryville."

An Elopement in Ohio—A Card from the Deserted Husband.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 7th inst., contains the following card:

I regret to have to notify the public that my wife, Frances M. Shaff, has this day left my bed and board without any act of mine causing her to take such an unfortunate step, as may be seen by the following letter:

To all whom it may Concern.—This is to certify that I do this day part from my lawful husband, C. W. Shaff, forever. The reason why I do this is not in the least any fault of his, but on the other hand he has labored to love ever since our acquaintance, and has done all that mortal man could do to make me happy, and I do candidly believe he has always been true and virtuous, and all that a man could be to make life happy, but I cannot love him is the reason why I leave him. I love another more than I do him.

MRS. F. M. SHAFF.

This letter was given and signed as above this 6th day of July, 1868, in presence of myself.

B. F. SHAFF.

State Dental Society.—This society was organized under the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, on the 30th inst., at Albany, its session occupying two days. The only business was the election of officers and members, and appointment of committees to report at the next meeting. Dr. A. Westcott, of Syracuse, was elected President; Dr. W. B. Hurd, of Brooklyn, Vice-President; Dr. L. W. Rogers, of Utica, Secretary, and Dr. B. T. Whitney, of Buffalo, Treasurer. The Board of State Censors is composed of Dr. J. G. Ambler, of New-York; Dr. W. B. Hurd, of Brooklyn; Dr. A. Nelson, of Albany; Dr. E. Cotton, of Cambridge; Dr. A. Westcott, of Syracuse; Dr. B. Walker, of Owego; Dr. F. French, of Rochester; Dr. R. G. Snow, of Buffalo. Twenty permanent members were elected, of whom Dr. A. C. Hawes, Dr. J. G. Ambler, Dr. W. C. Horne, and Dr. D. A. Jarvis represent New-York; and Dr. H. G. Mirick and Dr. G. A. Mills, Brooklyn. All the District Societies in the State were represented, and chose their quota of permanent membership.

The next meeting will be held at Albany, on the first Tuesday of February.

Powder-Mill Explosion in Newburg.

From the Newburg Journal, July 8.

On Friday afternoon last an explosion took place at the powder works of Smith & Rand, resulting in the unroofing of a new building used as a rolling mill, and in slightly injuring a German whose name has not transpired. It seems that all the powder in this building, except about forty pounds, had been removed.

The German being at work on the earth floor of the building, struck his pickax against a rock, and this fire communicating to the loose dust lying around him, soon made its way to the forty pounds of powder remaining, which went off with a loud detonation, throwing the tin roof of the building fifty feet in the air. The German, on first seeing the fire, dropped his pick and ran from the building with all his might. He was thrown a distance of about ten feet by the force of the explosion, but sustained no injury beyond a few bruises and being knocked out of breath for the time.

Fortunately, the other buildings in the immediate vicinity, containing large quantities of powder, escaped injury by the flying fragments of the damaged building; otherwise we might have had another terrible explosion, with loss of life, to chronicle.

Protection of Negroes Against Mischievous Boys.

The Mayor of Raymond, Miss., has published the subjoined proclamation:

Mayor's Office, Raymond, June 20, 1868.

Complaints having been repeatedly made against the weapon generally called the "India-rubber negro shooter," and it being evident that the constant display and use of said weapon by the boys and youth of the town is a cause of dissatisfaction and annoyance to the colored population, and may lead to difficulties, notice is given that said instrument or weapon is regarded as a nuisance, and that it shall not be used or displayed by any person or persons whatever within the corporate limits of this town, from this date, under such penalty as may be assessed, not in conflict with the ordinances of said corporation.

W. A. ROBERTSON, Mayor.

The Extra Session of the Tennessee Legislature.

A dispatch from Nashville, 5th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says of Gov. Brownlow's proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 27th day of July:

"He does not tell the object of the session, but it is well understood that it is—

First—To provide a military force for the protection of the loyal people against the numerous and powerful bands of Kuklux.

Second—To adopt measures for the adjustment of the financial difficulties of the State.

Third—To provide measures for the settlement of the Northwestern Railroad embarrassment and disgrace.

The Governor states that he will inform the Legislature as to the object of the extra session when it shall assemble."

The Leading Democratic Paper in Ohio on Mr. Belmont's Speech.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, July 7.

Mr. Belmont, as Chairman, unfortunately, of the Democratic National Committee, called the New-York Convention to order and nominated its temporary Chairman. This, perhaps, was his right, but he certainly was not called upon to afflict the Convention with a set political speech, which he appears to have done. The country has no desire—no disposition—to hear Mr. Belmont, and the less he has to say in the councils of the party, the better for the organization. His name is very unpopular in the Great West, and his position as the agent of foreign capitalists, has long been used by the Radical Press to Democratic disadvantage. We hope for this campaign—indeed for all campaigns—we have heard the last of the Messrs. Rothschilds' agent.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent at Syracuse does me the honor to mention my name in this relation:

> "Horace Greeley, to the surprise of most people, turns up this evening as an avowed seeker after the nomination. He has sent up John Russell Young from his office to look after his interests. The country delegations were about settling down on Griswold and Tremain, with the chances in favor of the former, but Mr. Greeley insists upon being a candidate. Many of them are in favor of giving him an opportunity to try his strength before the people."

My visit to Syracuse was totally independent of Mr. Greeley, and not to "look after his interests." He was not a candidate for the nomination for Governor. The vote he received was given with the knowledge of that fact, as stated, if I remember, by Mr. Depew. The sentiment which named Mr. Greeley to the Convention was beyond the control of his friends, and was directly opposed to his own repeatedly declared wishes and desires. This I endeavored to say to all who cared to address me on the subject during my stay in Syracuse.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. YOUNG.

The Trinity Church Organ.

A grand concert took place at Trinity Church yesterday, commencing at 4 P. M. The great organ, built by Erben, has recently been greatly improved, at an expenditure of several thousand dollars, and it was in order to give a public demonstration of its merits that the concert was given. The large edifice was completely filled by a select audience, largely composed of ladies. Policemen were stationed at the gate and excluded all except those who had been invited to be present. We published a description of the organ yesterday, and a comparison of it with the great organ in the Music Hall, Boston, and the Plymouth Church (Brooklyn) organ. Many of the most distinguished organists in this City were present, and successively performed on the huge instrument. The programme was as follows: Offertory in F, (Wely,) A. H. Messiter; Sonata in E Minor, (A. G. Ritter,) John P. Morgan; Gloria, Third Mass, (Haydn,) Dr. James Peck; Offertory in G, (Wely,) W. A. M. Diller; Austrian Hymn, with Variations, Geo. W. Morgan; Toccata in F, (Bach,) S. P. Warren; Communion, (Batiste,) Dr. Clare W. Beames.

Other distinguished musicians tried the organ at the close, and the audience departed highly pleased with its power and sweetness of tone. The cost of the organ was $25,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Series of Larcenies by an Errand Boy.—Mr. Wm. Maas, of No. 39 Lispenard-street, has had in his employ as errand boy Bernhard Basch, aged 15, for some time. During the past few weeks Mr. Maas has missed large quantities of goods from his store, the aggregate value of which is estimated at $1,000. As suspicion fell on young Basch, Detective Field was given charge of the case. The officer arrested the errand boy after he had obtained sufficient evidence that he had committed four different larcenies, when he carried off some rubber, jewelry and fancy goods of the value of $100. James Shay, aged 18, of No. 170 Delancey-street, was also arrested on a charge of complicity. The officer, in the course of his investigation, ascertained that a portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Maas' premises had been sold to John Koffman, proprietor of a stand on the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, and another portion to Alexander Bernstein, who keeps a stand on the corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery, and on visiting these men he found some of the stolen articles, for which they had paid prices far below their market value. Both Koffman and Bernstein contended that they had purchased the goods from peddlers in the regular course of business, but when confronted with young Basch he identified them as the men to whom he had sold large quantities of goods stolen from his employer. All four of the prisoners were arraigned before Alderman Coman yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, when Mr. Maas made complaint against Basch and Shay for repeated larceny, and against Koffman and Bernstein for receiving stolen goods. Basch pleaded guilty. All of the accused were remanded for trial in default of bail. Both Bernstein and Koffman are natives of Prussia.

Fruit Growers' Club.—This Club convened yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of "Whitlock's All Nurseries in One," No. 245 Broadway, with a respectable attendance of ladies and gentlemen. A few baskets of early blackberries crowned the fruit tables, while the display of beautiful flowers and rare lilies was really gorgeous. Mr. C. L. Allen, of Brooklyn, exhibited numerous specimens of single flowers and several boquets on a rustic stand, which it would be difficult to excel. Among the single flowers was a very large Japan lily, which measured across the face of the petals over eight inches. L. J. Mabie, Tarrytown, N. Y., brought in a basket of black-cap seedling raspberries, which he said was a fine bearer; and the specimens shown assured us that the bushes must have been loaded with large and fine fruit. On motion, Aaron Stone was elected chairman, who, after taking his seat, introduced Peter Henderson, who proceeded to read an interesting paper on the culture and management of roses, after which a brief discussion ensued, touching the productiveness and hardiness of several of the best varieties of raspberries, when cultivated in different localities. It was stated that in Canada the black-cap bushes mature the wood so perfectly that the cold weather injures them but little; while round about Philadelphia the branches continue to grow so late in the season that they nearly all die during the Winter. On motion, A. S. Fuller was designated to read a paper at the next meeting on the culture of the raspberry, whereupon the Club adjourned.

for one week, or to Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when there is also to be an exhibition of raspberries.

Suicide by an Invalid.—Oliver S. Felt, aged 32, and a native of the United States, committed suicide yesterday morning by leaping from his bedroom window at No. 96 West Eighth-street, (Clinton-place.) It appears that the deceased had been suffering for some time with an attack of fever, which frequently caused temporary derangement of his mind. Yesterday morning his mother went up stairs to his room to attend him, and soon after she entered the bedroom, which is on the second floor, Oliver became so deranged that he attempted to leap from the window into the street. The mother seized her son and prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, calling at the same time for assistance. The unfortunate struggled with his poor mother and at length succeeded in escaping from her grasp before assistance arrived, and he at once dashed through the open window and sustained such injuries as caused death in a few minutes. Coroner Flynn took charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-day.

A Street Sleeper Robbed.—Henry H. DeWitt laid himself down on the stoop of No. 10 Doyer-street, on Wednesday night, where he fell asleep. DeWitt did not choose this sleeping place for want of money, for while he was in the land of dreams Barney Connolly passed by and removed a silver watch and $25 in cash from the person of DeWitt. Wm. Miller, of No. 38 Delancey-street, fortunately for the ends of justice, witnessed the larceny and arrested Connolly, giving him into custody of an officer. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Alderman Coman at the Tombs and held for trial.

Arrivals in the City.—Count Rosen, of the Swedish Royal Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. C. Francis Adams, late Minister to England; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and Hon. E. M. Etting, of Richmond, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. A. J. Peck, of Albany, and Hon. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel. Gov. W. Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. W. Park, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Alleged Robbery by a Clerk.—George Smith, a clerk, was yesterday before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing cloth and wearing apparel, valued at $216 20, from the store of Mr. Isaac Haslem, his late employer, No. 401 East Houston-street. The prisoner was discharged by his employer on June 22, and shortly after the property was missing. On searching the room of the accused, at No. 14 Montgomery-street, the goods were subsequently recovered. Committed for trial in $500 bail.

A Cash Transaction.—William Day was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $55 in cash from Robert Robson, of No. 12 Greenwich-street. The complainant alleged, when the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Coman, that he left the money with the prisoner for safe keeping, and afterward drew out $2, the balance being never accounted for by Day, who insisted that he paid Robson all of the money intrusted to his care. Day was held to await an examination.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—The consecration of the Right Rev. D. McQuaid, Catholic Bishop Elect of Rochester, will take place in the Cathedral next Sunday, 12th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. After the Mass at 9 o'clock the Cathedral will be cleared, and those who will attend the ceremony of consecration will be admitted by tickets after 10 o'clock. The Most Reverend Archbishop of New York will be the consecrator on the occasion. Tickets of admission have been fixed at $1 each.

Alleged Felonious Assault.—Mr. John Jochenblucher, residing in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, yesterday preferred a complaint before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court against one Belden Necker, who, it is alleged, struck the complainant on the head with a club, causing him to bleed profusely. Committed for trial.

Obtaining Money by False Representations.—On the complaint of Mary Scott, of No. 144 Greene-street, one Alexander Badt was yesterday held for trial by Justice Dodge, it having been alleged that the accused, on June 14, received $10 from the complainant by representing that he had been sent for the money by the "boss," one Myers.

Assaulting an Officer.—Yesterday afternoon as Officer Weber, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Patrick Quinn for disorderly conduct, he was assaulted by his prisoner, who tore his coat and struck him with his fist. When arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, Quinn was held for trial.

Alleged Larceny.—Wm. Nelson was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from Christian Schenck, of No. 25 Greenwich-street. As the property was found in his possession, Nelson was held for trial.

Board of Councilmen.—This Board was to have held a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at that hour no quorum appearing, an adjournment to Monday next was had.

Minor Items.—Christian Hungot, aged 42 and a native of France, was found dead in the water closet of his residence, No. 86 Elizabeth-street. Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday, and, as it appeared that deceased had been drinking heavily for some days, the jury rendered a verdict of death from excessive intemperance....Adolph Forsch, a German butcher, of No. 203 Wooster-street, cut himself severely in the groin by his meat-knife slipping. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Ann Keenan, aged 25, fell out of a second-story window, at No. 321 East Twenty-first-street, and sustained slight injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

Refused to Pay.—A few days before the 4th of July, a boy named Edward Bagnall was arrested and fined $5 for having fired off crackers in a street of Hudson City, in violation of a city ordinance. He was discharged from custody on promising to pay; but when the fine was subsequently demanded he refused. He was rearrested yesterday morning, and taken to the Station House, but had not been long there when the $5 and costs were paid to Judge Aldridge. He was accordingly discharged.

Family Squabble.—Owen McDonald is a resident of Bergenwood-avenue, Hudson City. For the past few weeks he has been continually drunk, but funds having become finally exhausted he demanded some money from his wife on Wednesday evening. She refused. He attempted to choke her; but his son Pat interfered, and a general struggle was the result. While father and son were engaged fighting, an officer arrested both, and had them brought to the Station yesterday morning, where they were each fined a few dollars.

Obscenity.—An Englishman named North was arrested yesterday in Jersey City, and sent to jail, for having been drunk and disorderly and used very obscene language in the Station House.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
34	Pflaum vs. Mehbuhr et al.	44	Gunz et al. vs. Pfeiter.
39	Carere vs. Curtis.	97	Duryee et al. vs. Stanley.
40	Bradley et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.	102	Gardiner vs The Mayor.
41	Heisch et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.	104	Wightman et al. vs. Thomas et al.
42	Stiles et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.	106	Sprague et al vs. Welch.

Call No. 112—In re Von Goosbeck vs. Sanford.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions during vacation will be heard at 12 M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1802	Loder vs. Eustace.	1816	Beckel vs. Alt.
1843	Schmidt vs. Trabert.	1817	Same vs. Same.
1844	Carrington vs. Leavy.	1818	Same vs. Same.
1852	Hale vs. Shaw.	1820	Fleischel vs. Speckhardt.
—	Fowler vs. Jager.	1821	Hayer vs. Precht.
1801	McCready vs. Sellech	1823	Martineau vs. Levy.
1806	Felker vs. Salomon.	1825	Kurchidt vs. Keep.
1810	Hoffman vs. Riege.	1832	Seiss vs. Wolf.
1811	Conroy vs. Smith.	1835	Lewis vs. Haas.
1814	Lichtenstein vs. Engel	1842	Hall vs. Gregory.
1515	Garke vs. Skehan.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WESTERN RAILROAD MORTGAGES—FORECLOSURE—NOTICE OF SALE.

Frederick P. James et al. vs. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court: This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. The bill before us is a creditor's bill, filed by four different judgment creditors against the defendants, to set aside as fraudulent and void against creditors the sale, under a mortgage, made to Barnes, 21st of June, 1858, for $2,000,000, by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which sale took place on the 21st of May, 1859, and under which the defendants' Company was organized; and that the Company be perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any control over the property or franchises mentioned in said mortgage, or from interfering in any manner with the road or its franchises; and, further, that the said Company be decreed to take nothing under the sale, and that the property and franchises of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company may be sold and applied after discharging all prior liens to the satisfaction of the judgments of the complainants. The complainants consist of the firm of F. P. James & Company, who are the owners of a judgment against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company for $26,353 51, recovered in the District Court of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, on the 5th day of October, 1858, in favor of Edwin C. Litchfield, and which came to the complainants by assignment. Nathaniel S. Bouton, who recovered in the same court a judgment against the same Company for $7,937 37, on the 5th of April, 1859, and which judgment came to the firm of F. P. James & Company, by assignment; Phillip S. Justice and others, who recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, against the same Company for $235 33, and E. Bradford Greenleaf, a judgment in the same court against the same Company for $840 06. These judgments were liens on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, subsequent to the mortgage to Barnes, already referred to, which, with the sale under it, is sought to be set aside as fraudulent and void against creditors. The mortgage was given to secure the payment of an issue of bonds for $2,000,000, on the 21st of June, 1858, and which were issued accordingly by the President and Secretary, and were made payable in thirty years, 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, 1,400 of $500 each, and 3,000 of $100 each, interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, with coupons attached. The sale under the mortgage took place on default of the payment of the first installment of interest, six months after it was executed. Barnes, the mortgagee, acted as auctioneer, and bid off the property himself, as trustee for the bondholders, who soon after organized the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, one of the defendants in this suit. As appears from the proofs at the time of this sale, there had not been $200,000 advanced on the entire issue of the two million of bonds; indeed, the actual amount is but little over $150,000; $550,000 of the bonds do not appear to have been negotiated at all, which were held in trust and never used, and $103,000 had been returned and canceled, making in the aggregate $653,000; $400,000 were given to Chamberlain to secure a note of the Company for $20,000, which he sold at auction, and which were bid in, principally by the Directors at five cents on the dollar; $310,000 of the bonds were given to secure a loan of $15,500, and which came into the hands of the same persons or their friends, for about five cents on the dollar. It is charged in the bill, and the proofs are very strong in support of it, that this note to Chamberlain for $20,000, and the loan of $15,500 to secure the payment of which these bonds were given—$400,000 in amount for the first sum, and $310,000 for the second—were made by the Company for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining a division of them among the Directors at merely nominal prices. It is very fully established that this was, in point of fact, the result of the two transactions. We have looked with some care into the proofs and into the brief of the learned counsel for the defendants, to ascertain the portion or amount of these bonds, or of the stock of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, into which some of them were converted that are now in the hands of *bona fide* holders, and we find no evidence in the record tending to show any amount beyond the sum already mentioned—less than $200,000. These were the only outstanding bonds existing at the time of the foreclosure and sale for which value had been paid; the remainder of the $2,000,000 were either in the hands of the directors or under their control, and not negotiated, or they were in their hands under the fraudulent arrangements we have already stated, at nominal prices. Nor do we find that the present holders of the bonds or stock of the Company are in any better or more favorable condition than those who organized the defendants. The notice of sale set forth that the mortgage debt was $2,000,000, and that $70,000 of interest was due. It needs no authorities to show that such a sale cannot be upheld without sanctioning the grossest fraud and injustice to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company, the mortgagee and its creditors. This deceptive notice was calculated to destroy all competition among the bidders, and, indeed, to exclude from the purchase every one except those engaged in the perpetration of the fraud. The sale, therefore, must be set aside, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company be perpetually enjoined from setting up any right or title under it—the mortgage to remain as security for the bonds in the hands of *bona fide* holders, for value, and that the judgment creditors, the complainants, be at liberty to enforce their judgments against the defendants therein, subject to all prior liens or incumbrances.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 9.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A MAN IN JAIL SIX MONTHS ON A WRIT OF NE EXEAT.

Bertha Filian vs. Nicholas Filian.—This action was brought by Bertha, the wife, against her husband Nicholas, for the purpose of obtaining a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. It appears from the affidavits that upon two occasions the husband has been arrested for cruelty to his wife. Upon the last arrest he was taken before a police magistrate, and, after examination, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. The prisoner is by occupation a barber. Through the influence of friends and the efforts of his counsel, he was released from the Penitentiary before his term of imprisonment expired. Immediately after his release, and on the 11th of January last, a writ of *ne exeat* was issued upon affidavits setting forth that Nicholas Filian had sold out all his goods and effects in his place of business, and was about to leave this State. The suit for limited divorce having been commenced before the date last named, and an application for alimony being before the Court, the plaintiff knew of no other way to protect herself than to cause a writ of *ne exeat* to issue from one of the Judges of this court, forbidding the departure from the State of the defendant, Nichols. The writ was executed on the 11th of January last, since which time Mr. Filian has been in Eldridge-street Jail. This is an effort on the part of his counsel to obtain his release from prison. The writ specified that be was to give bail in the sum of $3,000. He not being able to command friends who would go his bail in that sum, was thrust into prison. It is charged that upon many occasions he has kicked and beaten his wife in a most cruel and unmerciful manner. The decision of the Court was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Carvin.

Coles vs. Coles; motion for alimony and counsel granted.
Smith vs. Berry; motion granted.
Jackson vs. The Same; motion granted.
Plaisted vs. Pinchott; motion granted.
Gray vs. The National Steam Navigation Company; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Twelve cases of felony were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, as follows:

William Johnson and George Manning pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit petit larceny at the store of Hugh Lachey, No. 17 James-slip. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months each.

Frederick Kamps pleaded guilty of an assault on Policeman Hugh Mooney with a knife, while in execution of his duty, and was remanded for sentence.

John B. Gripon (colored) pleaded guilty of an assault on Sarah N. Greene (mulatto) with a knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William King and Robert A. Green, two youths, about 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $800, from Robert W. Butler, No. 137 Mercer-street. It appeared that they hired the same on the 5th of June to go to Central Park for a ride, but instead of doing so they took the property to Reading, Penn., where they were arrested while endeavoring to dispose of the same. They were remanded until Friday for sentence.

James Russell pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of wearing apparel, value of $100, from Patrick McElroy, No. 197 Elm-street. He was sentenced to Penitentiary for six months.

James McLaughlin was tried and convicted of petit larceny from the person of Wm. Kerr, while on a City railroad car, relieving him of his watch, value of $15, on the night of the 4th inst. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Jonathan Whitehead, for burglary in third degree, committed on the premises No. 244 West Eighteenth-street, whence he stole $1,500 in money, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison, at hard labor, for five years.

Michael Cavanagh, a boy years old, a confederate of the last named prisoner, was tried and convicted on another charge of burglary at the dwelling of David E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 148 Fifth-avenue, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Caswell pleaded guilty of stealing $131 in money from the store of Asher Hecht, No. 303 Canal-street, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Mulholland, Joseph Allen, Thomas McGuinness and Owen McGuity, all boys under 14 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the dwelling house of George E. Haydock, No. 31 East Thirtieth-street, with intent to steal therefrom. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Robert Wade and Michael Farmer pleaded guilty of burglary in third degree on the premises of Henry Fechter, No. 119 East Hoston-street, with intent to steal, and were sentenced to the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of two years and six months.

Eliza Gilmore pleaded guilty of stealing some female wearing apparel, value of $25, from Kate Elpant, No. 191½ Laurens-street, and was sentenced to Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R., '62	109¼	35	Del. & Hud. Ca.	140¼
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	113¼		do.........s60	140
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅜	25	do....bet. call	140
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝	36	West. U. Tel.	34¼
80,000	do	111⅝	100	do....bet. call	34¼
5,000	5-20s ex C., '65	108⅞	300	do......2d call	34¼
325,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅜	200	Cary Improvement	10¼
10,000	do.........s3	108⅜	100	N. Y. Guano	4
170,000	U. S. 5s., 10-40s.	107⅝	15	Pacific Mail	99¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	70⅛	150	do	99⅜
40,000	do.....2d call	71	500	do.........s30	99⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	69¼	300	do.........s30	99¼
5,000	do	69¼	100	do......2d call	100
5,000	do....bet. call	69¼	50	Bost. W. P.	17
25,000	do	69¼	200	Mer. U. Ex.	25¼
30,000	do......2d call	69¼	50	do	25
2,000	Ga. St. 7s.	94½	500	do.......2d call	25
500	N. C. St. 6s., x-c.	74½	20	N. Y. Cen.	134¼
20,000	do.....2d call	74½	100	Erie R.	69⅝
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. new.	73	100	do	69⅝
5,000	do.....2d call	73¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.	138
20,000	Vir. St. 6's. x-c.	58⅛	200	Reading R.	96⅝
500	Virginia 6s.,new.	57⅞	500	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
1,000	do	58	400	do.........b30	91¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91	300	do.....2d call	92¼
37,000	do	91⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	158⅝
			50	Chi.&N.W. bet.call	77¾
			100	Chi. & N.W.Pf.	81¾
			300	do	81¾
			100	do......2d call	81⅝
			42	Clev. & Pitts.	87
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '67.	94	400	Cl. & Tol	103⅞
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	102	40	do.......2d call	104
3,000	Chi. & N. W.Con. Conv. Bs.	94½	200	do	104⅛
1,000	do	94	100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	99½
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	94¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	109½
1,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st East. Div.	84½	500	do	109⅝
6,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div.	83	5	M. & P.D.C.2d Pf.	[illegible]
3,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	79½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅝
3,000	M. & St.P. 1st.	93	400	do.........b10	79
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	102	300	do	79
20	Am. Ex. Bank	121½	75	New-Jersey C R.	124
25	Cent. National	106½	20	do.......2d call	124¼
10	do.....2d call	106	300	Pitts. Ft.W. & C.	107½
10	Continental Bank, bet. call	102½	100	do	107½
10	do	102¾	100	do.....2d call	107⅝
5	Tenth Nat. Bank	98	100	do	107⅝
			75	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	139½
			20	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. bet. call	89¼

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s. '81,R.	113⅛	2,000	Jersey C. W. L.	93½
10,000	do	113½	100	W. U. Tel	34¼
37,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	113¾	100	Quick. Mn.	21½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R., '62	109½	300	Mariposa Pr.	8½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64......c	110½	100	Pacific Mail.......s5	100⅛
10,000	do	110½	25	Del. & Hud. C.	140
08,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅜	200	Adams Ex.	53¾
1,518,000	do	108⅞	100	Amer. Ex..bet. call	46
150,000	do.........b3	108⅞	45	U. S. Ex.	48¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	108⅝	300	Erie R.	70⅛
4,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	108¾	600	Harlem R. R....b10	122
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	108⅞	200	Reading R.	96⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c.	71⅛	30	Mich. Cen.	116½
13,000	do	71⅛	20	Clev. P. & Ash.	100
28,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
30,000	do	69⅝	500	do	92⅛
5,000	Vir. 6s. ...x-c.	58⅝	100	do.........s60	92
20,000	do	58	30	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, New. bet. cal	58	200	Chi. & N. W.	79
5,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	73⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. P.s60	81¼
10,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	74½	5	do	81
			100	do	81⅝
			100	M. & St. P.	66⅝
			500	P. F. W. & C.	107⅛
			300	Tol. W. & W.	48¼
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅛
			100	do	29¼
			100	do.........b30	29⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	73	100	Ill. Cen. R.	159
200	Adams Ex.	53½	100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅞
100	U. S. Ex.	48	200	Clev. & P.	87⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	109⅞
100	Pacific Mail	99⅜	500	do	109⅝
100	do	99⅝	1400	Chi. & N. W. R.	78⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
400	Erie R.	69⅝	600	do	81⅜
500	do	69½	100	do.........b10	81⅜
400	Reading R.	96⅛	100	do.........s5	81⅝
400	do.........b3	96½	100	Mariposa Pf.	8⅝
200	P., F. W. & C.ex-d	107	200	Boston W. P.	16
100	O. & Miss. R.	29⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	53¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.ex-d	107⅜
100	do	53⅝	100	O. & M. R.	29⅛
500	Quicksilver	21⅝	600	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
100	Pac. Mail.......b10	100⅝	300	do	92⅛
100	do.........c	100⅛	300	do.........b3	92⅜
200	do	100⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜
300	do	100⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.b10	79
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	Illinois Cen.	159
300	do	34⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
100	do	34⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	134⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.....c	109⅜
400	Erie R.	69⅝	100	do.........s30	108⅞
800	do	69⅞	300	do	109⅛
500	do	70	800	Chi. & N. W.	78⅜
100	do.........b10	70⅛	800	do	78⅜
1500	do	70⅛	100	do.........c	78⅜
600	do.........b3	70¼	400	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
400	Reading R.	96¾	200	do.........c	81⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	48	100	do.........c	81⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	53⅝	200	Mil. & St. P.	66⅛
100	do	53½	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	25	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
500	Pacific Mail	100⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅜
100	do.........b3	100⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	109⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
1200	Erie R.	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R..b3	79⅛
200	do.........s10	70⅛	300	do	79⅛
300	do.........b3	70⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
200	Reading R.	96⅝			

Thursday, July 9—P. M.

The political excitement on the Street culminated about noon to-day in the announcement from Tammany Hall that Mr. Seymour is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Public Funds of the United States, which had previously shown some firmness, made a further advance after the nomination, not, perhaps, so much because of the name and antecedents of the candidate, as because of the settlement of the question and the early adjournment of the Convention. The whole subject will probably cease to further influence the market, one way or the other, before the present week closes. The other departments of the Stock Exchange, which opened dull, also improved after one o'clock, and the Gold Room relapsed into a comparatively dull feeling, at 140⅝ ℔ cent. The Export of Specie by the Southampton and Bremen steamer to-day amounts to $380,000. At the closing Board of the Exchange the transactions in United States 5-20s were quite heavy at the recovery in prices, and the speculation in nearly all descriptions left off strong.

On the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were active in Tennessees, and steady in other descriptions. There is quite a contest in Tennessees between the bearish sellers and the bullish holders, with the advantage thus far in favor of the latter, even against the least favorable advices from Nashville in regard to the settlement of the July interest. There is a considerable *short* interest, also, in the Virginias and North Carolinas, yet to be covered. For Missouris there is a steady demand at 91@91¼ ex dividend. The Railway Mortgages were generally better to-day. On the Miscellaneous Share list Pacific Mail advanced to 100¼@100½ ℔ cent.; Quicksilver Company was better and Western Telegraph steady. The Railway Shares improved after the earliest sales of the day, Erie about 1 ℔ cent., Rock Island up to 110 again, and Michigan Southern 1@1½ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. In regard to Rock Island, the rumor is current that the Western Managers have resolved upon consolidating the April and October Cash Dividends, of 5 ℔ cent. each, and paying, both together *ten ℔ cent. in Cash*, on the first of September; the transfers to close at Chicago on the 15th of August. The inference from this is, that the Road since October, 1867, has already earned net 10 ℔ cent. upon the entire Capital, new and old, of $14,000,000. Another rumor is current that the Michigan Southern Company, after the recent scrip division of 10 ℔ cent., are about to resume half-yearly Cash Dividends at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. a year—paying, first, 3½ ℔ cent. in August, or on the first of September. We speak of these dividend movements as mere rumors on the Street, no official announcement having yet been made on the subject, but from the upward course of both Stocks, we presume they are (or ought to be) well-founded. The Northwest Stocks, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Pittsburg, and New York Central, were all better than at the close of business yesterday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Money market quet at 4@5 ℔ cent., on call; Foreign Exchange firm at 110⅜ on London; Gold steady; the Public Funds and the Railways generally firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	107⅛	107⅝	Virginia 6s	58⅛	58⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113¾	Missouri	91⅝	91⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅞	Northwest	78	78⅝
N. Y. Central	134⅛	134⅛	N. West Pref	81⅛	82
Erie	69⅝	70⅛	Rock Island	109	109⅞
Hudson	139	138⅝	Fort Wayne	106⅝	108
Reading	96⅝	96⅝	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Mich. Southern	91⅝	92⅛	St. Paul Pref	78⅝	79⅛
Ohio and Miss.	29⅝	29⅛	St. Paul Com	66⅛	66⅜
Pittsburgh	87⅛	87⅝	Pacific Mail	99⅝	101⅛
Toledo	103	104⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Tenn 6s. new	69⅝	69⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg. '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅜	7 3-10 2d series	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	108⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	98
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.	102½	Illinois war loan	98
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	98	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	98
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	95	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	71⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876.	94	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	69⅝
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	98	Virginia 6s., ex c	58⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	98	Virginia 6s, new bds	58
Illinois reg. 1860	98	Georgia 7s. new bonds	94
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	98	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74⅝
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	98	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1865	98	Missouri 6s	91⅛
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	98	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	90⅝
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	98	Louisiana 6s	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Republic	120½
Manhattan	145	Metropolitan	134
Merchants'	117⅛	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	126	Shoe and Leather	115
America	143	Corn Exchange	130
City	199⅛	St. Nicholas	112
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	105
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's	124
Fulton	160	Park	151
National	117	Central National	106⅛
State of New-York	118	Fourth National	105
Commerce	120	Ninth National	107
Ocean		Tenth National	97½
American Exchange	121	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95¾	Lack. & West'n. bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	101⅛	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
Erie 1st M. Ex	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	101
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	99⅛	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	98¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70.	102¼	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.	103½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
Harlem, 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	111⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101¼	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	96	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96⅛	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,999,219; payments, $1,135,980 33; balance, $84,458,433 72. The receipts include for Customs, $365,000; for Gold Notes, $1,100,000.

The following are the audited figures of the Chicago and Northwest earnings and expenses of the Road for the first eleven months of the late fiscal year of the Company, to which the earnings of the twelfth month (May) are added:

Earnings—10 months.	1866-7.	1867-8.	Increase.
Passengers	$2,650,436	$3,227,467	$577,031
Freight	6,118,074	7,459,089	1,341,015
Express	304,941	437,187	132,245
Mail	107,649	158,778	51,128
Miscellaneous	84,921	121,173	36,251
Total	$9,266,023	$11,403,696	$2,137,673

Gross earnings, as above, June 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868, 11 months	$11,403,609
Operating expenses	7,333,280
Net result of traffic	$4,070,329
Gross receipts, of 11 months, as above	$11,403,609
Receipts for May	1,206,796
Total fiscal year, 1868	$12,610,405
Fiscal year, 1867	10,161,735
Increased traffic	$2,448,670

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road for the first three weeks in June were:

1868	$145,047 59
1867	131,555 47
Increase	$13,492 12

The earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for June were:

1868	$366,200 00
1867	261,567 00
Increase	$104,633 00

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for June were:

1868	$363,550 00
1867	304,232 00
Increase	$59,318 00

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for June were:

1868	$95,924 00
1867	96,535 00
Decrease	$611 00

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railway for June were:

1868	$325,501 00
1867	284,977 00
Increase	$40,524 00

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held yesterday, the number of Directors was increased to twenty-nine, and the following new members were added: Hon. J. D. Caton, Ottawa, Ill.; Z. G. Simmons, Kenosha, Wis.; E. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.; R. A. Lancaster, Richmond, Va.; A. B. Cornelly, Ithaca, N. Y.; Gen. Marshall Lefferts, New-York. Over $20,000,000 of stock was represented, and the vote was unanimous. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Directors, the officers of the past year were unanimously reelected, as follows: Wm. Orton, President; Hiram Sibley, N. Green, B. R. McAlpin, Vice-Presidents; O. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending June 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,084,836	Increase	£1,327
Public deposits	8,095,285	Increase	109,028
Other deposits	19,531,108	Decrease	175,883
Gov't securities	13,294,557	No change.	
Other securities	18,160,273	Decrease	253,362
Notes unempl'd	12,990,670	Increase	195,325

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,678,390, being an increase of £162,655; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,962,981, showing an increase of £391,936 when compared with the preceding return.

The firm of Bankers and Brokers, of Messrs. Gillis, Harney & Co., No. 24 Broad-street, is changed, by the recent decease of Mr. Gillis, to Harney & Searles. Their card will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. George B. Sargent, formerly Banker and Broker, of Davenport, Iowa, has established himself in New-York, at No. 71 Broadway, in partnership with Mr. Oliver Fisk, under the style of Sargent & Fiske, as Brokers in the Public Funds of the United States, Gold and State and Railway Stocks.

The *Wall-street Register* is enlarged to eight pages, in this week's issue, and includes eight additional columns of tabular matter, valuable to Bankers and Wall-street men generally. The publisher and the office of publication are at No. 88 Maiden-lane.

An ingenious piece of roguery has been discovered at the transfer agency of the Fort Wayne Railway Company, by which several of the Brokers have been victimized for the difference between original Certificates of 5 or 10 shares each and forged or altered Certificates of 100 shares each. It is also suspected that a number of 10-share Certificates of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road were taken out, about the same time, and for the same fraudulent purpose. The supposed name of the rogue is known on the Stock Exchange, and so was his person, but he has disappeared from the Street, leaving the announcement behind him that *he had gone down*, of course, to the region where all bad people go—in other words, that he was dead! An advertisement from Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Transfer Agents, warns the public that frauds of the description noticed are in circulation on the Fort Wayne Company.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beekman-place, e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x100	$30,000
Platt-st., No. 19	20,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 22x100	7,600
Warren-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of College-place, 25x100	50,000
11th-st., s. s., 370.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x94.8	9,125
11th-st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8	20,300
29th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	nom.
29th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	nom.
36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.5x100	nom.
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 20x100.5	8,000
47th-st., s. s., 73 ft. w. of 2d-av., 27x75.5	19,900
53d-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	19,000
55th-st., s. w. cor., 1st-av., 100x100.5	23,500
56th-st., n. s., 730.8 w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5	7,733
56th-st., n. s., 711.4 w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5	7,733
56th-st., n. s., 650 ft. w. of 5th-av., 42x100.5	16,800
56th-st., n. s., 692 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5	7,733
59th-st., s. s., 130 w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	4,900
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2	7,000
117th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	1,600
128th-st., n. s., 417.8 ft. e. 3d-av., 18.8x99.11	nom.
141st., s. s., 200 ft. e. 11th-av., 99.11x100	8,000
Av. C, e. s., 69.9¼ ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x52	20,500
Lexington-av., s. e. cor. 44th-st., 34.8x85x17.5x100.5	12,098
Madison-av., w. s. 25.5 ft. s. of 70th-st., 25x95	9,083
New-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 123d-st., 25.3x100	3,600
5th-av., n. w. cor. 116th-st., 140x52x45 5th-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. 117th-st., lot No. 72, Pearson estate	24,000

Leases.

Franklin-st., Nos. 108 and 110, 1st floor, 2 years, per year	6,000
James-st., No. 80, 8 years, per year	800

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic and Hoyt sts., s. e. cor., 25x80, ¼ share	$3,000
Bartlett-st., lot No. 12, 19th Ward, P. A. Delmonico's map	825
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 131x98 Butler-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Classon-av., 75x131	8,300
Boerum-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morrell-st., h. and l., 25x100	2,700
Broadway, s. s., 17.9 ft. e. of Putnam-av., 40x117.3x92.7x14.8x104.3	1,800
Dean-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Troy-av., 25x100	500
Devoe-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 25x90	675
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100	200
Elm-st., s. s., 573 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 21x92.2x59x66.6	1,075
Graham-st., e. s., adj. lot No. 6, 25x85	2,650
Johnson-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,600
Leonard-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 100x100x—x35x20x50x100	16,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 45 ft. s. of Conselyea-st., irregular, q. c.	150
Little-st., e. s., 237.10 ft. n. e. of Evans-st., 25x126x25x120.9	5,000
Meserole-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Newel-st., 25x125	800
Old Hill road, s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 76x262.2x25	nom.
Pineapple-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Hicks-st., h. and l., 22x101.3	15,000
Powers and Catharine sts., n. w. cor., 45x50	900
Powers-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 45x50	850
Powers-st., w. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 100x44x28x10x71x28	4,325
Prince-st., w. s., 370 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., h. and l. 18x85	3,700
Smith-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x65	6,500
Strong-place, e. s., 246.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 10x40x48x16.6x24x33.9x24	1,800
Taylor-st. and Kent-av., s. e. corner, 100x—	4,000
Van Brunt-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x96.8	nom.
Wierfield-st. and Evergreen-av., southerly corner, 40x95	720
Woodbine-st. and Broadway, n. w. cor., 275x100	6,600
North 2d-st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 76x9x24x69x100x78	9,000
North 5th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th-st., h. and l. 25x100	4,500
North 8th-st., s. s., 25 ft. s. e. of 5th-st., 25x100	nom.
North 9th-st., n. s. s., 110 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 50x108	3,400
18th-st., s. w. s., 366.8 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., h. and l., 16.8x100	3,250
Brooklyn-av. and Baltic-st., n. w. cor., 125.3x200	11,400
Bushwick-av. and Johnson-st., n. w. cor., 37x43x58	5,000
Dekalb-av., n. s. 171.8 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 46.8x100	1,700
Flushing-av., n. s., 65.9 ft. e. of Whipple-st., 25x37	500
Gates-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	1,200
Fafayette-av., s. s., 531 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x200	1,800
Myrtle-av., s. s., 141.9 ft. e. of Yates-av., h. and l., 40.5x100	6,000
Throop-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	935
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 190.7 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x100	1,675
Willoughby-av., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 5x200	2,600
Yates-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Floyd-st., 25x100	1,000

Lease Recorded.

Washington-av. e. s., 5 doors from Bergen-st., store, 4,9-12 yrs, per yr.	320

QUEENS COUNTY.

West Flushing.

Lots Nos. 789 to 852, inclusive, village map, each 25x100	$3,300

Flushing.

Grove-st., n. s., lots Nos. 191 and 192, each, 25x100	$660

Newtown.

Jamaica road, s. s., adjoining Kolyer	$1,175

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Homestead farm of J. Stoutenberg, adjoining Creek road	$10,370
Main-st., n. s. Peekskill, Mary E. Merritt's, 6in.x60	150
Portion of J. A. King's estate, Montross Point, about 55 acres	33,000

Greenburg.

Road from Turnpike to Saw Mill River, with buildings	$5,000

Morrisania.

141st-st. and Clifton-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	$2,000

Rye.

Broadway, w. s. Portchester, G. McDougal, lot, 50x190	$2,200
North Manursing Island, north portion, 23¾ acres	28,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Belleville-av., e. s., J. J. Briggs, 200x420	$4,000
Belleville-av., e. s., J. J. Briggs, 80 ft. e. of, 41x347	100
Belleville-av., e. s., C. C. Hines, 10x78	100

Bloomfield.

D. Ward's property, 75x169	$400

Clinton.

D. Frielinghan's property, 25x100	$1,000
D. Frielinghan's corner plot, 25x100	1,030

Milburne.

Mechanic-st., D. Denman's, 24x84	$175

Newark.

Bread-st., e. s., 140 ft. from Fulton-st., R. Ward's, 25x164	$23,500
Crawford-st., corner Washington-st., W. M. Drake's, 18x100	4,500
Camden-st., w. s., 325 ft from Cabinet-st., Schoenwolf, 50x114	3,200
Court-st., corner Charlton-st., T. Kastner's, 50x90	4,000
Ferry-st., n. e. s., 65 ft. from Adams-st., 30x100	900
Hanover-place, n. s., 193 ft. from Quintz-st., J. R. Jordan, 25x112	550
Madison-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. from Downing-st., H. E. Richards, 26x95	2,000
Mott-st., e. s., 300 ft. from River-st., A. Atha, 25x100	445
Kossuth-st., e. s., D. Frielinghan's property, 25x100	250

Orange—East Orange.

Washington-st., n. s., 135 ft. from Burnside-st., F. S. Burnside, 38x172	400
Main-st., s. s., T. Harrison's property, 53x132	2,000

Jersey City.

Morris-st., lot No. 89, block No. 41, 25x100	$2,575
Morris-st., lot No. 87, block No. 41, 25x100	2,575
West Hamilton-square, w. s., 33.4 ft. n. of South First-st., 16.8x60	10,000

Hudson City.

Beach-st., s. s., lot No. 34, block F, near Reservior, 25x100	$410
Hudson-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 24x100	3,200
Lincoln-st., s. s., 206 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 50x100.1	1,050
Moran-st. and Bergenwood-av., n. w. cor., 75x100x75x117.1	900
Pierce-av. and South-st., n. e. cor., 25x100	750

Greenville.

Plot No. 12, block No. 1, M. Armstrong's, 4½ lots, each 2,500 square ft.	$2,146

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 660 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is now probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, as well as interest, is made payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	27	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,890	Malt, bushels	7,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,160	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	11
Wheat, bushels	14,888	Lard, pkgs.	200
Corn, bushels	40,488	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	11
Rye, bushels	205	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	4,350	Petroleum, bbls.	3,420

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 31¼ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at previous rates, including Java at 22¼c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@16¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@15¼c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and a trifle cheaper, to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,315 bales to spinners. A further sale of 1,000 bales average Middling, deliverable in December, seller's option, was also made to a spinner at 24c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Good Ordinary	28¼	29	29 @29¼
Low Middling	31	31¼	31¼@31½
Middling	32¼	32½	33 @33¼
Good Middling	33¼	33¾	34 @34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,182
Receipts last week	4,829
Receipts preceding week	5,122
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	369,729
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	595,451
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,319
Exports since Sept. 1	368,610
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,164,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,850,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,673,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,468,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	105,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	195,000

EGGS—Have been less plenty and have been in fair request at steady prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 29c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.@22c.; Western by express, 22c.@24c.; Canada, 20c.@24c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Strawberries being about over, Raspberries are taking their place. Peaches are arriving more freely, but the quality has improved but little; good are worth $5 to $6; poor say from 25c. to $1 ℔ crate. We quote: Apples, Southern, ℔ bbl., $7@$10; Gooseberries, ℔ bushel, $5@$5 50; Strawberries, ¼ qts., 7c.@8c.; Strawberries, ℔ basket, 4c.@5c.; Cherries, ℔ lb., 15c.@30c.; Whortleberries, ℔ bush., $5@$8; Currants, ℔ lb. 10c.@12c.; Raspberries, Antwerp, ¼ qt., 12c.@16c. Dried Fruits are dull and nominal. We quote: New Apples, State, 7¼c.@8c.; new Apples, Western, 6¼c.@7¼c.; new Apples, Southern, 3¼c.@4c.; Peaches, new Southern, 19c.@21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9¼c.; Cherries, new pitted, 26c.@28c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c.; Raspberries, 28c.@30c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request to-day, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 10@$8 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 90@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 75@$9 65 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$7 50
Extra State	8 10@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 75@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand and less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $8 60@$10 20 for very poor to fair, and $10 20@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $10 25@$13 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is inactive at $7 75@$8 85 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 80 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 30 for City, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted much less attention, closing at easier and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, including ordinary to handsome White Michigan at $2 58@$2 90; very choice Amber Spring at $2 25@$2 27½; fair No. 1 Spring at $2 10; No. 2 Spring at $2; new White Georgia at $2 65; new Amber Georgia at $2 55 ℔ bushel. Corn opened rather briskly at advancing prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 122,500 bushels at $1 12@$1 15, closing at $1 12@$1 14 for new mixed Western; $1 05@$1 11 for unsound and damp do.; $1 15@$1 16 for red do., in store, ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley, or Malt. Of Canada Peas 7,500 bushels were sold, in bond, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Oats have been less sought after, closing in favor of purchasers; sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels Western at 85¼c., in store, and 87¼c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M. July 8 1868: Rodney, Buffalo, corn; Jerry Small, Buffalo, oats; P. F. Conger, Buffalo, wheat; Paragon, Buffalo, corn; Humboldt, Buffalo, corn; Pluri-bustah, Buffalo, corn; American Hero, Oswego, wheat; Gettysburgh, Oswego, wheat; J. Younglove, Buffalo, corn; Capt. L. Davis, Buffalo, corn; C. H. Doolittle, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 47¼c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite moderately dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@44c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 65@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 82c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 87¼c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05; Olive, $2 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and buoyant at 17¼c.@18¼c. for Crude in bulk; 22¼c.@23¼c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@36c. for Refined, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are scarce, the stock being about used up. New Long Islands have made their appearance; other vegetables are in good supply. We quote: Peach Blow Potatoes, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.; Prince Alberts, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.; Jackson Whites, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Mercers, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.; Chili Reds, $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; New Long Island, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bushel; New Southern, $5@$6 ℔ bbl.; New Bermudas, $8@$9 ℔ bbl.; Bermuda Onions, $6@$8 ℔ bbl.; Onions, $6@$7 50 ℔ 100 strings; Peas, $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, $1@$3 ℔ crate; Rhubarb, $4@$6 ℔ 100 bunches; Cucumbers, $1 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; String Beans, $3@$5 ℔ bbl.; Squash, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl; Cabbages, Norfolk, $9@$12 ℔ 100; Turnips, $4@$6 ℔ 100 bunches; Beets $6@$8 ℔ 100 bunches.

POULTRY—Poultry is in reduced supply, and more active. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@21c. ℔ lb.; Fowls, 20c.@21c. ℔ lb.; Geese, $1 25@$2 ℔ pair; Ducks, 75c.@$1 12 ℔ pair; Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $27 87@$28, closing at $28, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess, and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and firm. Sales equal to 480 pkgs. at 15¼c.@17c. for Hams, the latter price for Thorn's Hams, in sweet pickle, and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive; a lot of Stratford's was sold at 15¼c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in good demand and again quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@18c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17¼c.@17¼c. for prime steam, and 17c. for prime City (Lockitt's) ℔ lb.; also, 750 tcs. prime steam, buyers July and August, at 17¼c.@17¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet but steady at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Starin & Floyd review thus:

The Fourth of July week has been always considered the dullest of the season for dairy products, and the week just passed has fully sustained that character. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 8,623 packages, which are light and about sufficient for ordinary local wants. We have no change to note in the market, and prices for all grades have been sustained. There is no prospect of any material change in the market for Butter, during the extreme hot weather, as receipts cannot well be increased so as to depress rates, and outside demand will probably be so limited as to prevent any material advance. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	30 @35
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ lb.	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	25 @27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 31,440 boxes. The intensely hot weather that has prevailed has caused many factories to arrive warmed and somewhat injured, and loss to receivers has been the result in most cases from that and other causes. Shippers are paying in the dairy districts fully equal rates to their offers in this market, and stock placed on the market through the usual channels is generally passed, unless sold at a positive loss. The result must be a complete change in the mode of handling the cheese crop, and the present machinery for that purpose abandoned. Our advices from England show an increased demand for American Cheese, with an advancing market, caused by long-continued and unusual dry weather prevailing in the dairy regions of that country, with every prospect of a severe drought—sufficient already to greatly diminish their own make of Cheese, and with a prospect of cutting it off for the balance of the season. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	14¼@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	11 @13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	9 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in rather better demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@13¼c., and 390 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@12c.; 67,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@19c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 18,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d. ℔ bushel; and 75 tons Lard at 17s. 6 ℔ ton. For London, 75,000 bushels Canada Peas at 5¼d. ℔ bushel.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' SUMmer Bonnets positively at half price.
Dress Bonnets warranted at half price. Straw and Neapolitan Bonnets, $1. Sun Hats, $1.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please save this.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Situation and climate unsurpassed. For prospectus, address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, Rector.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY K. SHELDON, William J. Hoyt, Samuel A. Busick, Edward Lynes and J. Braxton Sheldon, plaintiffs, against D. M. WILSON, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je26-law6wFr*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS.
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 21, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:

CLASS I.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed*.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed*.

CLASS II.

100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.

CLASS III.

100 cords Stone for crib filling.

The timber to be delivered on the United States land, at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.

Bids and contracts to be separate for each class. Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. Engineer Office,
Oswego, N. Y., July 1, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—Never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN, from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she reveals past, present and future of all the events through life; she has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; also, shows you likeness, and tells his name and lucky numbers; fee 50c. to $1; gents not admitted. No. 49 3d-av., below 10th-st.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

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Broadway, near Broome-st.
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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Cattell called up the bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. In reply to a question, he said it was the cheapest and most desirable loan possible—three per cent. in currency—reading a favorable opinion from the Comptroller of the Currency, who urged the issue of fifty, instead of twenty-five millions, as authorized by the bill. After considerable debate, the bill was laid aside. A bill was passed dropping from the rolls of the army certain officers who deserted during the war, and who stand in the way of promotions. The Tax bill was then taken up, and, after further discussion, it was passed. Mr. Reverdy Johnson asked to interrupt the regular proceedings, that he might bid farewell to the Senate before setting out to discharge the duties of Minister at the Court of St. James. He had prepared a brief speech, which his colleague read for him. At the conclusion of the reading the members flocked around Mr. Johnson and bade him good-bye with many expressions of esteem. The bill to exclude from representation in the Electoral College was then taken up. Several amendments were offered and discussed, and a recess until evening taken. The debate was continued at the evening session to the hour of adjournment.

The bill for the relief of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was passed by the House after some debate. Mr. Banks asked to have the vote on the Alaska Appropriation bill postponed until Tuesday, and it was so ordered. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and, as Mr. Moorhead desired to reach the Tariff bill, numerous bills which stood in the way were laid aside. The Tariff bill having been reached, it was read for the first time, after which the Committee rose. A bill providing that the Constitution adopted by the Virginia Convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August was passed, after which a recess until evening was taken. A number of private relief bills were passed at the evening session, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Democratic Convention met yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and proceeded to the work of balloting for a Presidential candidate. Three ballots were gone through without apparent promise of a speedy conclusion. On the fourth ballot of the day, and twenty-second from the commencement of the balloting, the North Carolina delegates wrought a sudden change by giving all their votes for Horatio Seymour. They were rapidly followed by the delegates of other States, in spite of the reiterated protest of Mr. Seymour. Ultimately Mr. Seymour received the entire 317 votes. The ballot for the Vice-Presidency was then gone into, resulting in the unanimous nomination, as candidate for the office, of Major-Gen. F. P. Blair. Mr. Seymour was waited upon last night at the Manhattan Club by a delegation consisting of one from each State delegation, members of the Convention, by whom the result was officially communicated. To-night, at Tammany Hall, the nomination will be publicly tendered to the nominees.

James Quooney, Thomas Baxter and James Maher, employed in the iron works near Peekskill, got on a spree on Tuesday night. A quarrel sprang up between them, when Baxter and Quooney came to blows. Next morning Quooney was found in the street insensible from blows received on the head, and from which he subsequently died. Maher was asleep by his side, but too drunk to give any account of the affray. Baxter was arrested and held for trial. The Coroner's jury, in their verdict, recommended the immediate closing of all unlicensed liquor saloons in the place.

The City of Baltimore voted on Wednesday, 2,076 to 815, to approve an ordinance passed by the present City Council, providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000, in addition to the $600,000 appropriated by previous Councils, for the erection of a new City Hall.

A woman went to the Police Station in Portland, Me., on Tuesday, and said that she desired to be taken in custody, as she had deliberately put her husband's eyes out by throwing vitriol into his face. An investigation showed that the parties had quarreled frequently, and at the dinner table high words passed between them, when the wife, who had prepared her weapon, threw a quantity of vitriol in his face. The man's face was badly burned, and his eyes are closed, but the physicians are not yet able to ascertain whether his sight has been destroyed.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. F. Smith, Major Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, died at Fort Reno, Dakotah, on the 22d ult. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was appointed to the First United States Infantry. During the rebellion he succeeded Gen. McCook in the command of the celebrated First Ohio Volunteers (McCook's,) until transferred to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. Col. Smith, though a Philadelphian, was appointed to West Point from New-Jersey. He was thirty-seven years of age.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, is in Boston, and stopping at the Tremont. He left Washington several days ago for the purpose of sailing for Europe, to be absent several months, but since his arrival in Boston has concluded not to go. It is his intention to remain on the New-England sea-coast during the warm months.

The last Maine Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor to issue testimonials to all honorably discharged soldiers. These testimonials have just been engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and are now ready for distribution at the Adjutant-General's office. They contain portraits of Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Gov. Chamberlain, memorial scenes of the war, and a suitable inscription. It is expected that about 40,000 of them will be presented.

Hon. Edward Coles, a highly-esteemed resident of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday last. He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, Dec. 15, 1786, graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, and in 1810 was appointed private secretary to President Madison, with whom he remained six years. In 1817, he was sent to Russia by Mr. Madison, on a diplomatic mission, as auxiliary to the resident Minister, to adjust certain difficulties that had arisen. Returning in the following year, he soon after removed to Illinois, taking with him his slaves, whom he liberated. In 1822, he was elected Governor of Illinois, and served until 1826. Since 1833, his residence has been in Philadelphia.

Gen. Canby, on the 6th inst., appointed George W. Clark, a present Alderman, Mayor of Charleston, S. C., in place of Brevet Col. M. Cogswell, relieved. He also appointed three white men members of the Board of Aldermen, to fill vacancies.

There is a case of genuine Asiatic cholera in Troy.

Gen. Canby, on the 2d inst., issued an order annulling the appointments of directors and proxies in the North Carolina State railroads and canals, made by Gov. Worth.

As the express train on the Philadelphia and Erie Road was crossing a bridge near Union Mills, When two of the passenger cars broke through and five passengers were killed. Several others were seriously injured. During the excitement the baggage car was broken into and trunks rifled of their valuables.

At the Republican Convention for the Twentieth Congressional District, held at Utica yesterday, Hon. A. H. Laflin was unanimously renominated for Congress.

By act of the recent Legislature, the question of calling a Constitutional Convention is again to be submitted to the people of New-Hampshire.

The telegraph line to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, was completed and opened for business yesterday.

Calvin G. Beach, editor of the Orleans *Republican*, died on Wednesday evening, at Albion, N. Y.

Asa Sprague, one of the wealthy citizens of Rochester, N. Y., and formerly a prominent railroad man, died at Avon last night.

The miners at Potteville, Penn., having been denied ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, are now on a strike. Yesterday a mob of two hundred paraded among the collieries and railroad workshops, compelling all workmen to join the strike. Gov. Geary threatens to use force to put them down if they commit any outrages.

Bowdoin College conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon Rev. Thomas T. Stone, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners charged with the duty of selecting a site for the Northern Insane Asylum, have fixed on a location in the vicinity of Danville.

There was a spirited race yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island, between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn*, for a purse of $2,000. *Lady Thorn* was the winner in five heats.

The general markets were comparatively quiet yesterday, particularly for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Oats and Corn, which closed in favor of buyers. Pork and Lard were a trifle dearer. The freight market was rather firmer, but not active.

The Democratic Nomination.

A nomination by the Democracy seemed at one time probable by which the chances of the Presidential contest would have been rendered comparatively close. There were signs of a disposition to accept those results of reconstruction which are, peaceably, irreversible, and to adapt the future policy of the party to the living questions of finance and administration. The nomination of Mr. Chase was talked of as at once the symbol and the guarantee of the good faith and practical character of the movement. The rejection of an extreme leadership was urged as essential to success, and a platform was suggested which would have recognized the main features of reconstruction as accomplished facts. Had this view commended itself to the favor of the Democratic Party, the most exciting controversy of the day would have lost its more dangerous characteristics, and the struggle of the parties for the supremacy would have involved nothing inimical to the national peace.

If doubts remained as to the fate of this programme, they were dispelled by the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democratic Convention. These indicated the predominance of the more extreme element. They affirm a sectional policy of bad faith and confiscation on the financial question, and a bitter though undefined opposition, as well to the means employed for the restoration of the South to the Union, as to the attitude which the reconstructed States are expected to occupy. The financial policy adopted is unmistakably that of Pendleton. On the reconstruction question, the precise meaning of the Convention remained to be interpreted by the position and purposes of the candidate selected.

Here again the Convention has by its subsequent action obviated uncertainty. It has realized apparently, the growth of an inclination to pursue a moderate course, and has availed itself of the opportunity to put the spirit of the party beyond dispute. There was the chance, by nominating Hancock, to conciliate the Union sentiment, and to give a hostage for the party's adherence to the law. Or by elevating Hendricks, it might have proclaimed the surrender of Copperheadism to the War Democracy. But the Convention, from the moment of its assembling, treated schemes of moderation and compromise with contempt. Its platform revealed a temper and policy unaffected by experience or responsibility, and it has filled the measure of its determination by nominating for the Presidency Horatio Seymour.

The meaning of all that was dubious in the platform, and the policy of the party, in relation to the Union, are by this nomination made plain. Mr. Seymour is the exponent of a Democracy that cannot be misunderstood. His late speeches have been suspiciously vague. They were for Pendleton and against him—for Chase and against him. They pointed the workman's finger of hate at the bondholder, and lulled the bondholder into a delusive sense of security by representing his interest and the workman's as one. On the reconstruction question he has played the part of demagogue rather than of statesman. He has assailed as intolerable measures which cannot be undone except by revolution, and has pandered to prejudices which can be gratified only at the cost of peace. He has treated as still open matters which in seven States are already closed, and has counseled proceedings which could have no other effect than to rekindle the animosities and revive the perils of the rebellion. A certain haze has hung over these utterances, but their tendency has undoubtedly been to fan the flame of resistance to reconstruction, and to create the conviction that the work of restoring the Union is yet unfinished.

Mr. Seymour will be judged, however, less by the speeches of to-day than by his record as Governor of this State during a critical period of the war. Whether he should be trusted with the administration of the National Government at a time when its whole strength will be needed to solidify and smoothen the work of reconstruction, is a question best answered by reference to what he did when the nation's destinies were in jeopardy. What he may now say amounts to little. What he did as State Executive in 1863 and 1864 affords the best possible means of judging how far he is fitted to perfect the restoration of the Union, and to hold in check the hostile influences which still threaten its permanence.

The one great fact which rises in judgment against Mr. Seymour is, that, as Governor, his whole power was exerted against the National Government. Elected on the distinct ground that the aid of the State should be given to make more vigorous the prosecution of the war, he used the opportunities and influence of his office to foster discontent, to impair the efficiency of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and so to encourage and prolong the rebellion. His sympathies and plans were on the side of those who would have rendered the continuance of the struggle for the Union impossible. He was an effective ally of the Copperheads, and exerted his energies to array the State against the Republic. He sowed the seeds of sectional quarrels, as between New-York and the West on one hand, and New-England on the other, and for two years was in reality the most formidable enemy of the Government not actually in arms against it. When the cause of the Union triumphed, it was in spite of the adroit, persistent, and most mischievous endeavors of Mr. Seymour.

To make such a man the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party against Grant is to array that party in an attitude hostile to the pacification of the country. There are many who fought manfully against the Union who are now laboring for its preservation and prosperity. And it is at least possible that a frank acceptance of the situation by Mr. Seymour, before this nomination offered the temptation to dissimulate, would have been treated as in large part an atonement for official acts in the Copperhead service. But coming forth as he does the champion of a party which withholds acquiescence from the results of reconstruction, and menaces these results with threats which may culminate in renewed trouble, we cannot forget that the Horatio Seymour who is to wrestle with Grant for the Presidency did what he could to weaken the Union soldier on the battlefield. It is meet that he who labored, secretly, to succor the rebels, should now be the nominee of a party intent upon undoing the results of victory.

The nomination deserves additional significance from the purposes boldly avowed by his associate on the ticket. The alliance of Seymour, who plotted against the Union, with F. P. Blair, who gallantly fought to save it, would be most incongruous but for the epistle with which the latter sought to commend himself to the good graces of the Convention. Nothing more revolutionary than his proposition has appeared. It threatens the overthrow of reconstruction, the undoing of all that has been done, and the reëstablishment in power of the old disloyal whites, by sheer usurpation and force. Considering Mr. Blair's letter in conjunction with Mr. Seymour's record, and both with the platform adopted by the Convention, we must conclude that the position and policy of the Democracy are hostile to the peace which above all things the country needs.

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Seymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has ruined his standing by his recent surrender to the enemy. The ticket, therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will assuredly disgust the non-partisan element, without whose support the Democracy would, under any circumstances, strive in vain. Mr. Seymour was more than usually candid, yesterday, when he told the Convention that "he could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic Party in peril." Nothing but a succession of miracles can save it from defeat.

Reduction of the Army.

We are glad to see that Congress has listened to the demand of the country for a reduction of the army. The House Military Committee has completed its bill for this purpose, and it will be brought before the House, by special order, this evening. It establishes the force at twenty thousand men af all arms, instead of the fifty thousand that we have now in the service. It provides that officers of regiments disbanded shall be placed on the retired list, and it gives the President authority to assign them to such duty as he may deem proper, and as vacancies occur they are to be again placed on the active list. Mr. Garfield said, in reference to this measure, that the Committee had not felt at liberty to recommend a reduction of the army so long as the late rebel States were unreconstructed; but as those States were being gradually admitted to representation in Congress, the troops could be withdrawn, and the army proportionately reduced.

We hope there will be no postponement of this measure because the session of Congress is drawing to a close. It is of the utmost importance to the public interests. The country demands its passage. We have no need whatever for an army of fifty thousand men. It subserves no valuable purpose, no public necessity. The heavy expense of its maintenance can ill be afforded by a people overburdened by taxation, and a Treasury strained to meet the imperative demands constantly made upon it.

The Revolutionary Ticket.

In nominating Frank Blair for the Vice-Presidency, the Democratic Convention have indorsed the revolutionary programme which he put forth the day before it met.

This revolutionary programme was Blair's bid for the Presidential nomination; but as the Democratic leaders had determined upon another candidate before that time, he was rewarded with the second place on the party ticket.

We quote Blair's words prominently for popular information, and that the country may know what it would have to expect in case his party were to get into a position where they could carry out their revolutionary purposes.

"There is but one way," says Blair, "to "restore the Government and the Constitu- "tion, and that is *for the President elect to de- "clare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, "compel the army to undo its usurpations at the "South, disperse the carpet-bag State Govern- "ments, allow the white people to reorganize "their own Governments and elect Senators and "Representatives. The House of Representa- "tives will contain a majority of Democrats from "the North, and they will admit the Representa- "tives elected by the white people of the South, "and, with the coöperation of the President, it "will not be difficult to compel the Senate to sub- "mit once more to the obligations of the Consti- "tution*. It will not be able to withstand the "public judgment, if distinctly invoked and "clearly expressed, on this fundamental "issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all fu- "ture strife to put this issue plainly to the "country."

In another part of this bargain-and-sale letter, Blair says:

"We must have a President who will exe- "cute the will of the people *by trampling into "dust the usurpations of Congress known as the "Reconstruction acts*."

It remains to be seen what sort of chance the American people will give Mr. Frank Blair's party to carry out this revolutionary programme, and throw the whole country into confusion.

Grant Versus Seymour.

Horatio Seymour is a very Democratic "match" for Gen. Grant. The services of the one to the country form a very pungent comparison with those of the other. The history of one and the other during the last eight years constitutes a very instructive subject of contemplation for patriotic citizens at this time.

For this generation at least, the merits of a public man will be adjudged principally by what he did for the salvation of the Union and the cause of Freedom during that tremendous crisis when treason attempted their overthrow.

This standard of judgment is a perfectly fair one. For, if the rebellion had been allowed to succeed, we should not only have lost the freedom and unity, which are our country's glory and honor, but we would have been started on the road to ruin and anarchy, and would soon have been left without any country at all.

What Grant did for the Union, every man and woman, every boy and girl, every Northerner and Southerner, every foreigner and American, knows. How promptly he took the field in the humblest capacity at the outbreak of war—how, advancing in position, he won for us the first victory of the war,—how he marched from one triumph to another till the whole Mississippi Valley was restored to our flag—how, rising to the supreme command of the army, he organized victory in Virginia, till finally not a rebel could be found on the territory of the Republic—everybody who loves the Union and is proud of his country will forever gratefully remember. And it is also well remembered how, subsequently, by his wise counsels and temperate disposition, he labored to reconcile the sections that had been embittered against each other, to secure clemency for the conquered, and to repair the breeches of war. He displayed the genius of a statesman in the policy he suggested, and exhibited the capacity of a first-rate administrator in the carrying out of the measures which he originated. The endowments of the man seemed to fit him equally for peace and for war; and he proved himself as competent to take the initiative as to be the executor.

While performing these great services, and bending all his energies and intellect to this tremendous work, what was Horatio Seymour doing for his country, for his Government, and for the salvation of the Union? Was he exerting his powers of mind and position in their behalf? Or was he acting in such a way as to encourage the enemy, to discourage our army and people, and to throw the weight of the Empire State on the side of the disunionists? Who needs to be told that will recall his condemnable messages to the Legislature and speeches in this City and elsewhere? Who needs to be told that will recall all his babble about the impossibility of our success, and all his assaults upon the Government for its action in behalf of the Union? Who needs to be told that will recall his persistent and laborious attempts to thwart the Government in its afforts to raise troops in this State? Who needs to be told that will recall his conduct at the time of the riots in this City, and when the rebel army was advancing through Pennsylvania? Who needs to be told that knows anything of the inside history of his administration during the perilous years when he was Governor of this State? It was a shameful and fearful history throughout; and yet it is as a reward for his conduct at that time that he has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

We demand, therefore, that the American people shall judge between Grant and Seymour on this issue. We demand that the services and merits of one and the other shall be taken into account, and that the history of neither shall be forgotten.

But Seymour is a "great statesman." Statesmanship, forsooth! Why, Grant displayed a higher statesmanship in his negotiations with Lee, in the advice he gave to the President, in the measures he urged upon Congress, in the policy he sought to secure for the South, in the execution of his duties, civil and military, than Seymour ever dreamed of. All the statesmanship that Seymour could ever show was in the position of Governor; and the intellectual calibre required for that position may be measured by the mediocre ability he displayed in the discharge of his duties. He showed nothing except that his views were petty and contracted, that his capacity was of the most common-place order, and that he could talk with the fluency of a demagogue.

In putting forward such a man as a match for the great commander of our armies, for the wise, clear-headed, far-seeing, self-possessed master and manager of affairs, we have another evidence of that audacity which distinguishes the Democratic Party.

Army Regulations.

The Military Committee of the Senate has reported a bill revising the rules and regulations for the government of the army. It is to be hoped the bill will effect a thorough reform in the regulations, which now present a complete jumble of inconsistencies and "red tape." When the war broke out the regulations, which had been in existence almost from the formation of the Government, were found wholly inadequate to the emergency.

They were amended somewhat in 1863, but the patch-work only served to make "confusion worse confounded." The rules laid down for the guidance of Department officers were so loosely drawn that no two officers ever interpreted them alike, and great annoyances and hardships arose in consequence. Soldiers often suffered for the want of "salt junk" and "hard tack," while commissary officers were quarreling over the proper method of making out a requisition for those articles. The artillery was at times silenced because some ordnance officer had demanded his supplies on "duplicate" requisitions instead of "triplicates." The infantry went barefooted and bareheaded for similar reasons, and the cavalry became dismounted because the requisite amount of red tape had not been unrolled to enable them to get horses. A General commanding a corps had not the power to procure overcoats for the men who were freezing on the picket line. The same difficulties presented themselves to the medical officers who had charge of the wounded and the dying on the battle-field.

In every department of the army the same lack of system prevailed; and an unsophisticated Second Lieutenant, freshly mustered in as Quartermaster, Commissary or other departmental officer, placed in charge of a depot, frequently caused the greatest inconvenience to the troops and to his superior officers.

We have not seen the bill reported by the Committee, and but a very brief synopsis of a few of its provisions; but we are satisfied that whatever it may be, it *must* be an improvement on the existing regulations. It has received the approval of several distinguished officers, and must certainly be worthy the serious consideration of Congress.

The Revolutionary Attempt in Spain.

As might have been expected, the death of Marshal Narvaez was soon followed by another of these incessant and abortive revolutionary movements that have formed the main feature of recent Spanish history. In fact, something of the kind has been a certainty ever since Queen Isabella lost the services of Narvaez, with his wide experience of the way in which such things are got up, his thorough knowledge of the probable actors in them, his vigilance and his nature so well suited to the execution of stern measures of repression. It was thought that though his successor might entertain exactly the same views of government, he did not inherit the qualities that made Narvaez so formidable to any movement against the reigning Sovereign. Accordingly, what is termed "a wide-spread conspiracy" was formed, its members including several Spanish Generals and an Ex-Captain-General of Cuba, and its objects being the deposition of Queen Isabella, and the elevation to the throne of her brother-in-law, the Duke de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe. As far as we yet know, the movement does not seem to have any genuine popular basis, but to have been simply a military and official plot, the prime movers in which intended to work upon the standing popular discontent with a view to their own advantage. The substitution of one Bourbon for another is not in itself a particularly promising programme, and we do not learn that any prospect was held out by the conspirators of any material changes tending toward the well-being of the country. The Ministry seems to have acted with promptitude, and has arrested the parties mainly implicated, and given the Duke de Montpensier notice to leave the country. He will certainly be happier with his relatives in their English retreat than as a nominal King of Spain, in the hands of a clique of ambitious Generals, and we see no reason to suppose that Spain has any particular reason to regret his failure.

Whatever the evils of the present system of government in Spain, they are not to be mended by these incessant disturbances of the public peace by military adventurers. It is easy enough for a handful of ambitious and unscrupulous soldiers to create a temporary excitement by revolutionary appeals to the people, couched in high-flown and theatrical language, and to rally their own partisans to a brief *emeute*. But until the Spanish people really wish for, and are determined to obtain, more liberal institutions, they are wise in refraining from these fitful and purposeless revolutionary attempts, and from playing into the hands of their promoters. In other European nations the people are attaining their objects by more legitimate but surer means. Spain is unfortunate in that her people show no calm and persistent energy in their demands for greater freedom, and the prizes open to any daring, unprincipled, intriguing adventurer are greater than in any other country—Mexico scarcely excepted.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said in Congress yesterday, after the nomination, that "the Republicans had a right to be jubilant, because Seymour was nominated." Grant's friend is right. If the Republicans had had the naming of a candidate for the opposition, they could not have made a nomination that would have better suited their purpose, by giving assurance of Republican triumph.

Reverdy Johnson delivered a very feeling and impressive farewell to the Senate yesterday, preliminary to his departure from that body, and from this country, as Minister to England. It is pleasant, in these days of personal recrimination, party bitterness, and international jealousy, to witness the various manifestations connected with the appointment of the venerable Senator to his new position. He will be welcomed in England with as warm feelings as those which were displayed for him yesterday by his fellow-Senators.

It is said that one of the reasons which finally induced Seymour to accept the Presidential nomination, after his reiterated and positive refusals of it, was the assurance that there was little or no danger of his being troubled with the Presidency, after all.

Is it not cruel in Gen. Grant to decline doing anything to remove the Democratic chagrin about the want of "enthusiasm" for him on his Western tour? He not only does nothing to secure the outbreak of that "tremendous enthusiasm" which Presidential candidates are ordinarily so eager to stir up, but he even goes so far as to take the most direct, plain and practical way of preventing it. He travels along in the quickest, quietest and most unostentatious manner; he makes no display of himself; and when local reception committees or other public bodies wait upon him, he requests them, in his own prompt and effective manner, to permit no public manifestations, but to aid him by every means in avoiding them. It is a high recommendation of Grant for the Presidency that he has learned the art of traveling through the country like a gentleman rather than a mountebank.

In the Broadhead letter which Frank Blair wrote as a bid for the Democratic nomination he said: "We must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts*." For this revolutionary declaration Frank Blair has been rewarded with the Vice-Presidency. For this revolutionary purpose he will labor, and to keep Seymour up to this revolutionary pitch he will exert all his energies. It is a dictator who will trample the laws in the dust that we are to have, if the Democratic ticket should succeed. But Blair and Seymour will find out that the people don't want revolution.

The New-York State Convention, on Monday, resolved "That the honor of the American people—as dear to us now as when we welcomed death and sorrow in defence of the Union—demands the payment of our national obligations according to their letter and spirit, and that we regard any attempt at repudiating these contracts, *or evading their payment, as dishonoring us in the eyes of mankind, and a crime against the national honor*, only surpassed by the crime of treason itself." On the same day the Maine State Convention formally pronounced the Democratic Seymour resolution relative to the taxation of national bonds to be a "fraud upon the people," calculated to destroy the public credit." We are glad to see that the Republican Party is declaring its opinion more and more strongly upon these vital questions of national honor.

Now that Arkansas is reconstructed, let us hope that the Legislature will do something for the relief of lawyers, preachers, teachers, doctors, ferrymen, auctioneers, editors, keepers of saloons and stallions, all of whom are now by law prevented from exercising their occupations except they have taken the strict oath prescribed for electors in the Constitution. For some purposes, we admit, the oath might be necessary; but why a preacher, or a pilot, or a physician, for example, not to speak of the keeper of a saloon or a stallion, should be debarred from plying his vocation, under a penitentiary penalty of from two to ten years, without he previously subscribes to an oath of fealty and allegiance, we can hardly comprehend. We trust it will soon be safe, at all events, to let down the bars.

It would be extremely creditable to the diplomacy of Mr. Seward, if his proposition to mediate between Spain and Peru and Chili should at last be accepted. The offer of intervention is an old one; Spanish punctilio and Chilian and Peruvian anger and hate have hitherto stood in the way of its success. The Madrid news is that all difficulties have now been cleared from the way, and that the war will be ended on the basis proposed by the United States. To play the part of arbiter for the Western Hemisphere is a *rôle* worthy of the United States, and as useful as it is honorable. Let Paraguay and Brazil follow now the example of Peru and Chili, and accept, like them, the mediation which our Government has repeatedly tendered during the last four years. Our Government would judge fairly between them; and, whatever the decision, it would be infinitely better than their continuing to devour each other piecemeal.

The last of the Bourbons sits upon an uneasy throne. Queen Isabella of Spain is constantly disturbed by intrigues against her dynasty and power. The arrests of distinguished Spanish Generals and functionaries, reported by telegraph yesterday, show how serious and wide-spread is the dissatisfaction with her Government. Whether or not there was a conspiracy to overthrow the Queen's throne and place the Duke of Montpensier at the head of the Government, we feel certain, from other news that has reached us, that important projects for change have been planned. Gen. Prim's attempt at a republican revolution broke down last year; but we need not doubt that one or other of these oft-recurring revolutionary attempts will succeed in driving the Bourbon from Spain.

The late Schuetzenfest and the Democratic Convention have attracted to this City the magnates of the Police Departments of several of the largest towns of the United States and Canada. The opportunities thus given to form professional acquaintance have not been lost, and the interchange of opinion between these officers of the law is likely to result in the adoption of measures which will facilitate the arrest of notorious rogues and tend to suppress crime. Among other plans agreed upon is that of sending detectives from one city to another, who are to be officially recognized during their sojourn, and clothed with the power to make arrests precisely as resident policemen. In this manner it is believed that professional thieves who drift about from city to city will find their field of operations greatly contracted, and their chances of escaping the penalty of their misdeeds largely diminished.

Departure of the Seventh Regiment. National Guard, for Norwich, Conn.

Agreeably to orders issued by Col. Emmons Clark last week, the Seventh Regiment assembled at their armory over Tompkins' Market, yesterday afternoon preparatory to departure for the City of Norwich, Conn., on board the steamer *City of Lawrence*. The members were attired in their new full-dress uniform, with gray pants, and in complete heavy marching order, the overcoats being rolled in their knapsacks. Each man was also provided with a complete change of clothing. The scenes at the Armory were quite interesting, and at times exciting, as the friends of the Regiment and those members not going were out in full force to see the excursion battalion off on their trip.

The battalion under arms numbered about 500 men, and, it appeared, to great advantage, as everything was in complete and perfect keeping. The roll-call of companies was at 6 o'clock, and the regimental line was formed a few minutes after. As soon as the necessary ceremonies had been gone through, the battalion took up their line of march for the boat, passing down Broadway in magnificent style, and amid a throng of friends and citizens.

The Democratic Party and the United States Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

The action of the Democratic Convention with regard to United States bonds and finances, is certainly very detrimental to their prospects of success in electing whomsoever may be chosen as the Democratic candidate, and also to all public confidence in the good faith of the party. A vast number of the best Democrats not only in New-York but all over the country, are bondholders, and it is not for a moment to be supposed that (with all their preference for their political party) they will vote directly against their own interests and rights, as well as the honor and moral obligations of the Government. The Germans, as a body, are holders of small United States securities, and their votes will be a great loss to the Democrats, and great gain to the Republicans, for they already see the injurious effects of the new platform, and have too good judgment to uphold it.

As it is *not* probable that the Government will attempt to pay off the debt for a number of years, and as it *is* probable that specie payments will be resumed before payment of the debt commences, this resolution in the platform, viz.: "Where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States," seems not only impolitic but most unaccountable.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The inquiry of Senator Edmunds to-day, asking the Secretary of State to report what States have ratified the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, will develop the interesting and important fact that, with the ratification of the amendment by the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, now pending, that amendment will be a part of the Constitution of the United States. It will be remembered that the last Legislatures of New-Jersey and Ohio revoked their assent to the amendment and called upon Mr. Seward to return their certificates of ratification, but that officer declined to comply, taking the ground that the act was in itself an irrevocable one, and must stand or fall alone by the success or failure of the requisite number of States to ratify the same after all had passed upon it. But independent of the action of these two States, the amendment will be ratified within the next week by the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, which will place its validity as part of the Constitution beyond all question. This amendment settles the matter of suffrage in the Southern States beyond the power of the rebels to change it, even if they had control of the Government. Its potent provision is that where any portion of the citizens of a State are denied the right of suffrage for any cause but crime, duly established, said citizens shall not be counted in the basis of representation. If, therefore, South Carolina concludes to return to a white man's government, she reduces her representation from five to two.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate to-day finished the Tax bill, and passed it after much further debate. Mr. Pomeroy's motion to fix the tax at two dollars was voted down, by yeas 14, nays 27. Then Mr. Morton moved to fix the tax at ninety cents, which was rejected, yeas 14, nays 23. Several other unimportant amendments were then offered and rejected. Then Mr. Van Winkle renewed his amendment, exempting mineral oils from taxation, which was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 16. The bill was then passed—yeas 34, nays 6. The nays were Cameron, Cole, Edmonds, Morton, Nye and Pomeroy. The bill will come to the House to-morrow, and will be ready to go to a Conference Committee by Monday at the latest.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

One result of the nominations in New-York is to render the adjournment of Congress a matter of certainty within the next ten days. A very considerable minority in each House is in favor of adjourning by the 15th, but in view of several important contingencies, the resolution is altogether likely to be amended so as to provide for the 18th or 20th. By that time Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina will have presented their Representatives, and reconstruction under the auspices of the Republican Party will be an accomplished fact, and Democratic platforms still more a flaunting lie. The Electoral College bill, which will pass the Senate to-night and the House to-morrow, will require to be waited for, inasmuch as the President is almost certain to veto it, and ten days on it will carry it over to the 22d. The anxiety to adjourn for the purpose of getting into the political campaign, however, is very great, and the session cannot be prolonged beyond the date named.

THE ALASKA BILL.

Alaska was to-day postponed in the House until Tuesday next.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

The House to-day passed without opposition and without a division a bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to provide for an election to ratify the Constitution in Virginia on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August. The Democrats very significantly made no objection. They are beginning to find that their votes against reconstruction, and against removing political disabilities, are curses coming home to roost uncomfortably soon.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The passage of a Funding bill in some shape before adjournment is now assured. The flat-footed, greenback, illegal and repudiating financial features of the Democratic platform renders some discreet action by the Republican Party in Congress necessary. Senator Sherman's bill comes up in the Senate to-morrow as the special order, and will be pressed until disposed of. In the meantime the Ways and Means Committee of the House are maturing a measure which will be reported as a substitute for the Senate bill, when the latter reaches the House, and thus the measure will receive speedy action in both Houses. A plain, distinct proposition to fund the five-twenty bonds as they mature into a four or five per cent. gold-bearing, non-taxable ten-forty bond, and thus meet the demand that the bonds shall bear part of the public burden in the only honorable way that it can be done, is the sentiment among the majority in Congress.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

Both Houses are in session to-night—the Senate on the Electoral College bill, and the House on Pension bills. The passage of Senator Conkling's amendment to the former, simply providing that the electoral vote of no State which has not a form of government recognized by Congress, and in which the election has not been held under the authority of a duly organized State Government, shall be counted, will probably be agreed to.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-MEXICO.

The following dispatches were received by the President to-day:

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, July 9, 1868.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The capital of New-Mexico sends to your capital, and through you to the world, her greetings over the first telegraphic line erected within her territory. Its completion is another advanced step of an enlightened age, bringing an old into instantaneous communication with newer though more advanced sections of our blessed Union, and with mankind in all civilized lands.

(Signed) H. H. HEATH, Acting Governor.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, July 9, 1868.

To the President of the United States:

To-day the telegraph line from Denver, Colorado, to this city is completed. We, the citizens of Santa Fé, greet you as President of the Republic on the consummation of this work, a sure evidence of our determination to keep pace with the spirit and progress of the times.

(Signed by) MANY CITIZENS OF SANTA FE.

The President replied to the dispatches as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1868.

To H. H. Heath, Acting Governor, and Citizens of Santa Fé, New-Mexico:

I thank you for your kind greetings, and congratulate you that the capital of New-Mexico is in telegraphic communication with the capital of the nation. May the wires serve to render yet more indissoluble the bond that unites the people of your Territory with their fellow citizens of the States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House, calling attention to a letter written by him in February last respecting the laws governing tonnage duties chargeable against Spanish vessels in ports of the United States. He says that, in his own opinion, the law upon this subject is in urgent need of early amendment, and he expresses an earnest hope that action will be taken upon it during the present session.

THE SULTRO TUNNEL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, stating he has considered the bill proposing to aid in the construction of the Sultro Tunnel, in Nevada, and says he has no doubt if the proposed tunnel should successfully prove the indefinite downward extent of our mineral lodes, it would largely increase the value of our mineral lands, stimulate mining, and result in vast benefit to the country.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Wilson, says geologists appear to agree in the opinion that the Comstock lode is a true fissure vein, and that it will continue of equal richness to any depth which is practicable to work in the mines. In view, therefore, of what other governments have done for mines not having a tithe of its productiveness, and of the fact that as a nation we are at this moment deeply interested in the development of all our resources, and preëminently so as to those of the precious metals, it is believed that if the policy of a loan of the public credit, as adopted by Congress in regard to the continental railway, should be extended to the enterprise, now under consideration, the results that would follow would be of great value to this Republic.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Mr. James Dunn, of New-York, to be a Commissioner under the act of March, 1867, to reimburse the State of Ohio for monies expended during the late war; also, B. F. Denison to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

The Senate rejected Perry Fuller as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TELEGRAMS.

The London Press and the Democratic Platform.

Its Repudiation Plank the Doom of the Party.

Baron Von Beust's Reply to the Pope's Allocution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Press on the Democratic Platform.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9.

The English journals of this morning publish the platform of principles adopted yesterday by the National Democratic Convention in New-York.

The *Times* says the platform lays down the principle of partial repudiation. It should be considered as a forewarning of the defeat of the Democratic Party next Autumn and of its permanent exclusion from office, if not of its complete disruption. "Repudiation," the *Times* continues, "may be a strong card for the Democrats in the West and South, since the Radicals have announced that they will adhere to the principle of national honesty, but by the adoption of this platform the Democratic Party throws away all its chances of success in the East, and renders the election of Gen. GRANT a certainty."

Several cases of valuable statuary and works of art have been shipped on board the United States supply-ship *Guard*, having been purchased by Admiral FARRAGUT in Italy and other parts of Europe.

The Queen asks Parliament to vote a pension of £2,000 per annum to Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER for his distinguished services in Abyssinia.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust's Reply to the Pope's Allocution.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 9.

The Prime Minister, Baron VON BEUST has written a sharp note in reply to the recent allocution on the state of religion in Austria. He says the intermeddling of the Pope with the domestic legislation of Austria is a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

SERVIA.

Prince Kara Georgewich Placed Under Surveillance.

PESTH, Thursday, July 9.

Dispatches from Belgrade state that the Prince KARA GEORGEWICH has been placed under surveillance of the Police, and his private secretary has been arrested.

VIRGINIA.

Further Proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention—Immigration Invited.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURKEVILLE, Va., Thursday, July 9.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning and adopted strong resolutions inviting immigration from the other States and Europe, and recommended the formation of land companies under similar charters in every county with a minimum of 10,000 acres each, and a confederation of these local companies under a general board to conduct the affairs of the combination—funds to be raised by the issue of a preferred stock bearing six per cent. interest and participating in profits. A resolution was adopted denouncing as a slander the charge that Northern men are not kindly received and treated. The Convention was addressed at length by Mr. REIDENBACH, of Germany. Hon. JOHN KARR, of North Carolina, made a telling speech, denouncing the manner in which his State has been reconstructed, and glorying in the firmness with which Virginia is resisting the reconstruction policy of Congress.

The Convention then adjourned, and a mass meeting was organized, in which resolutions were adopted complimentary to ANDREW JOHNSON and the Senators who voted against his conviction. The meeting was not by any means harmonious.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Two Passenger Cars on the Philadelphia and Erie Road Break Through a Bridge—Five Persons Killed and Many Injured.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, July 9.

The Erie express train, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which left Erie last evening, broke through the bridge near Union Mills. The engine, tender and baggage-car got over safely, but the two passenger-cars went through, making a complete wreck.

The following is the list of the killed:

Mrs. J. H. Fust, Flat Rock, Seneca County, Ohio; her two children; Miss Angie S. Barnard, Erie; Jennie Patton, daughter of Scott Patton, Erie.

Wounded seriously—Mrs. Andrew McCrea, Concord, Erie County, Penn.; E. Hipple, Erie; Frank D. Reeves, Warren, Penn.; Mrs. Jerome Woodbury, Jefferson County, Penn.; John Boyce, conductor. Several others were slightly injured. Some of the passengers were robbed while in the wreck, and the baggage broken open and rifled of valuables. A special train of medical assistance was sent from here last evening. The injured are receiving every attention. The bridge was possibly tampered with for the purpose of plunder.

Inauguration of the New Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, July 9.

Mr. ROBERT K. SCOTT was inaugurated as Governor to-day in presence of both Houses of the Legislature. The oath of office was administered by the President of the Convention. The inaugural address and message are conservative. Its recommendations refer chiefly to the development of the resources of the State. A salute was fired. Bills were introduced in the Senate reorganizing the courts, protecting homesteads and validating the laws of the Provisional Government.

Mr. WRIGHT (colored,) introduced a joint resolution to remove disabilities.

Miners' Strike at Pottsville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, July 9.

A strike took place here to-day among the miners in consequence of an attempt to reduce the wages of the men to correspond with the Eight-hour law. The miners demand the same pay as for ten hours' work, which has been refused, and now a mob of over 200 men are going about compelling workmen at various collieries and railroad and other workshops to quit work. No serious damage has been done as yet. Gov. GEARY is here, and says he will use force at once if it becomes necessary.

Conviction of a Wife Murderer in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 9.

PETER PHILLIPS, who was tried for the murder of his wife, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

The Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9.

A private dispatch to the *Chronicle* says that Gov. BULLOCK's message recommends purging both Houses of the Legislature. As the Legislature now stands the Democrats have a majority in the lower House, and it is presumed the Radicals can only secure working majorities by ousting Democrats on the ground of not having their disabilities removed by Congress.

The National Brewers' Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, July 9.

The second day's session of the Brewers' Convention commenced at 9 o'clock this morning, EDWARD KEITNER, of Cincinnati, in the chair, and ALBERT SEIGLE, of Buffalo, and GUSTAVUS BERGNER, of Philadelphia, acting as Secretaries.

FREDERICK LAUER, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the Congress held in Chicago to attend to the interests of brewers before Congress, made an able report.

A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions of thanks to Mr. LAUER and his committee for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. CLAUSEN, from the Committee appointed to ascertain whether beer drank by the employes of brewers was liable to tax, reported that he had ascertained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, that beer so drank by employes was not liable to tax.

A committee on agitation was elected. A recess till afternoon was then taken.

The United States Brewers' Congress reassembled at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

HENRY CLAUSEN, from the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They consist principally of protests against changes in the Internal Revenue and Tariff laws, and against Prohibition laws, claiming that malt liquors are articles of necessity and aids to the temperance cause. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the Convention adjourned. To-day the members will visit Niagara.

Reception of New-York Militia in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, July 9.

The Battalion of the Twenty-second New-York Regiment had a very fine reception in this city last evening at Music Hall, where Company B, Capt. CULLEN, went through a drill which astonished our old military men. The reception of the visitors was most hearty.

Woolen Mills Burned in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 9.

A portion of the woolen mills of BOYD, HASKET & Co., to Decatur, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The property was insured for $15,000 in home companies.

Wife Murder at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, July 9.

PATRICK MANSFIELD killed his wife by cutting her head open with a hatchet. MANSFIELD has been arrested.

Arrival of the Steamship Damascus.

FATHER POINT, Canada, Thursday, July 9.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry for Quebec, was bound inward at 2:40 this A. M. She has 8 cabin passengers and 283 in the steerage.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

The Union-square Demonstration—The Metropolitan Club Meeting—Speeches by Hon. A. J. Rogers, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, and Others.

The Metropolitan Democratic Club, holding forth at the St. Augustine House, in Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, ratified the Democratic nominations with pyrotechnic displays, illuminations and speeches. Hon. A. J. ROGERS, President of the Club, led off and was followed by Mr. ACKERS, formerly of Missouri, but now of New-York. The appearance of Gen. WADE HAMPTON, formerly of the Confederate Army, was the signal for considerable enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

As Gen. HAMPTON took the stand one of the lanterns caught fire, and one of the crowd suggested that the General could stand fire. [Laughter.]

Gen HAMPTON said: Citizens of New-York, I am violating a rule that I imposed on myself when I came on here in addressing you—in speaking at all—and that I do violate that rule is due solely to the people of New-York, who have met us of the South with such kindness and such cordiality.

Here another of the lanterns at the rear of the balcony took fire. Gen. HAMPTON said: "I don't like to have a fire in my rear." [Laughter.]

Gen. HAMPTON continued: I came then solely that I might thank you for the courtesy that you have extended to us and to all the Southern delegates, and that I might explain to you why it was that we were here, and what good we hoped might be effected by our presence. It was determined by us when we came on, that we would take no part—no prominent part in the Convention—not because we did not feel ourselves the equals of any other delegation, but solely because we were afraid that if we of the South, cut off as we have been for the last few years from the political world—we were afraid that if we should indicate our preferences, we might accidentally select a man who would bring defeat upon the great Democratic Party. We determined then that we would let the Democracy of the United States in convention assembled, indicate who was to be their standard-bearer, and then that we would come up in solid phalanx and pledge our support to confirm the nomination. [Applause.] Acting upon that, we cast our vote for the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, [applause,] who had stood between us and ruin. We wished to show him that we appreciated that kindness and to pay him the compliment that was due him. [Cries of "Good."] It was, then, seemingly the wish of the Democracy to take the great young statesman from Ohio, and, when that appeared to be the case, South Carolina tendered him her support. Then that distinguished soldier, that son of Pennsylvania whom I have met on many a bloody field—[applause]—who, I take great pleasure in saying, was one of the most gallant of your soldiers—Gen. HANCOCK, [applause,] when his name was presented, we took him up, and we voted to support him to the last, and when the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR of New-York was presented, and State after State rolled on and swelled the grand column, our little State came next to your own at last and declared that he was their choice emphatically and fully. These, gentlemen, were the reasons which induced us to take the course we did. If we have been mistaken I am sure of one thing at least, that you will believe that we have been inspired by but one single motive—the success of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] It has been the earnest desire of the South since the war closed to join with the Democratic Party; but, I want you all to know that, if we had been willing to go to the Radical Party, we could have made any terms that we chose, but we determined to take defeat with the Democracy rather than by sacrificing our principles, gain success with the Radicals. [Applause.] We believed that if we were true—if we were true to those principles, if we were true to ourselves—that God would not forsake us, and that these broad principles of liberty that underlie the principles of the Democratic Party would triumph, and that we would at least be free and delivered from the ruin which has been impending over us. And now, gentlemen, you of the North do not know, you cannot conceive the condition of the South. [A voice—"Yes, by G—d I can."] Well, I am glad of it if you can. [The voice—"I have been there."] I will only state a few facts, for it is a theme upon which I dare not trust myself to speak. In the Legislature of South Carolina, composed of 156 members—in that Legislature, from whose halls used to go as high intellect as ever came to the halls of Congress—of these 156 members there are nearly if not quite now 100 negroes. [Cries of "Shame."] These negroes, and all the Legislature, the whole tax that they now are liable to pay amounts to $700—[laughter]—of that about $500 has been paid by one of the Conservative members. And of the $200 that is to be paid by negroes and carpet-baggers, half of it is under execution. [Applause and laughter.] Well, that Legislature, composed in that way, has the right to impose taxes on South Carolina to the amount of two millions and a quarter of dollars. Now, gentleman, if that State of things goes on, what will be the result? Why, you know it yourselves, that in a few years from this time there will not be a white man or woman or child in the State of South Carolina. I only mention that as one of the Southern States. It is true that it is perhaps in a worse condition than most of the others; but they are all affected by that fearful calamity that is hanging over us, and we can have no relief unless this great Democratic Party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote; and I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them. I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States. [Applause.] Gentlemen, as I said, I do not like to touch upon these themes. [Cries of "go on, go on."] I only propose to come here to give my acknowledgments to you—to come and tell you that these nominations that you have made will meet with the hearty concurrence of Southern men. I wanted to tell you gratefully how gratified we have been at the reception that you have given to us. I wanted to tell you that, though we fought in good faith, we laid down our arms in good faith. [Applause.] I wanted you to believe that we were men of honor, and when we said war we meant war, and when we said peace we meant peace. [Applause.] Not that peace which the Radicals would give us; [Cries of "No, no;"] not that peace which crushes the life out of ten States; not that peace which places the ignorant negro over us, but peace in all our households, peace through all our land—that peace which the great Democratic Party has sworn to-day in Tammany Hall that we shall have. [A voice—"You shall have it; you are our white brothers."] I appeal, gentlemen, to that sentiment. I appeal to you in the name of the race. I appeal to you by our common traditions in the past. I appeal to you by that time-honored South Carolina that sent her soldiers to fight here and in Boston. I appeal to you by the memories of the Revolution—I appeal to you by all the past, by every hope of the future, to stand together, to give us deliverance, and to give success to these nominations of men whom you have placed as your standard-bearers to-day. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, in the name of South Carolina, in the name of the Southern States, in my own name, I thank you for the courtesies you have extended to us since we have been here. I thank you for this reception, and assure you that I shall take back to my people nothing but the most grateful memories of all your kindnesses. [Applause, during which Gov. HAMPTON retired.]

Other speeches followed by Mr. AKERS, of Missouri, Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

Mr. HARLAN introduced resolutions of the Iowa Legislature with an accompanying bill declaring certain portions of the Iowa River not a navigable stream, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on the Post Offices and Post-roads bill, in relation to the construction of bridges, and declaring them post routes.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to communicate to the Senate without delay, a list of the States of the Union whose Legislatures have ratified the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with copies of all the resolutions of ratification in his office, and of all that he may hereafter receive, as soon as he may receive the same. The resolution was adopted.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. CATTELL called up the bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. In reply to a question, he said it was the cheapest and most desirable loan possible—three per cent. in currency—reading a favorable opinion from the Comptroller of the Currency, who urged the issue of fifty instead of twenty-five millions, as authorized by the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL had not the facts and the figures at hand on which his objections are founded, and therefore hoped the bill would go over. He asked why $75,000 or $100,000 in gold should be kept in the Treasury at the same time interest at six per cent. in gold should be paid in bonds. It was bad policy to borrow more money, instead of first using that on hand to pay our debt, and it was dangerous to restore the liberties of the people to leave millions in the control of any one man.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill proposed to substitute a three per cent loan, payable in currency, for compound interest notes paybl in gold, and that he had no doubt the system of keeping gold in the Treasury in the discretion of the Secretion had prevented injurious fluctuations; but that question had nothing to do with this bill.

Mr. CATTELL saw no reason for the postponement of the bill.

Mr. COLE pronounced the bill another step toward increasing the interest.

Mr. FESSENDEN favored the bill. He said a great number of the compound interest notes are becoming due, and it would be repudiation to let them lie over due while the substitution would be favorable to the Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would be wiser to pay our debts as they become due, than to change them from six to three per cent. interest. He again urged a postponement.

The bill was postponed.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers for absenting themselves from their commands without leave.

Mr. JOHNSON asked why they cannot be tried by court-martial.

Mr. WILSON replied that they cannot be found, having probably deserted during the war, and that they stand in the way of promotion.

The bill was passed.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill for the relief of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association; but at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, who said Mr. HOWE was absent and desired to discuss it, it went over.

THE TAX BILL.

The special order, the Tax bill, was again taken up.

The question was on Mr. POMEROY's amendment to restore the $2 tax, which was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Edmunds, Harlan, McDonald, Morton, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ross, Thayer, Tipton, Wade—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cattell, Cragin, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Fessenden, Howard, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welsh, Williams, Wilson, Yates—27.

Mr. MORTON moved to make the amount 90 cents.

Mr. NYE made some remarks in favor of continuing a high tax, insisting that the sole causes of the failure to collect the tax is in the want of efficiency in the machinery of collection. If anything should be taxed heavily it should be an article every gallon of which is freighted with death.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, after recounting some of the influences of the $2 tax in tempting men to the commission of crime, said the great consideration which should impel them to reduce the tax was the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation."

Mr. NYE thought that men who would steal two dollars would steal fifty cents. With an honest fountain the stream would be pure. Recent developments had shown that whenever the Executive is in trouble he sounds the alarm to the whisky ring, and they hasten to his rescue. He hoped no compromise would be made with them.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment.

After further debate by Messrs. MORTON, WILSON, McCREERY and FOWLER, the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Howe, Harlan, Morton, Nye, Osborn, McDonald, Pomeroy, Ross, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Ramsay, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumble, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welch, Willey, Williams—23.

Mr. FERRY, who would have voted nay, was paired with Mr. PATTERSON, who would have voted yea.

Mr. VAN WINKLE renewed his amendment to relieve petroleum and kindred substances from internal taxation, again urging its propriety. After a few words of opposition from Mr. MORRILL, (of Vermont,) the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 16.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend by taxing whisky in bond after the passage of the act $6 instead of $4 per barrel, saying that would make it proportionate to the other tax.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was no difference now, save that hereafter distilleries were to be taxed $4 a day.

Mr. WILLIAMS made a further explanation, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment striking out the provision requiring warehouses to be a part of the distillery, and substituting one simply requiring the location to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. McCREERY moved to strike out the provision placing a tax on distilleries while work is suspended, which was rejected.

He also moved to insert a proviso that snuff or smoking tobacco manufactured from tobacco stems, all pay a tax of five cents per pound, which was rejected.

He also moved to insert after the section authorizing revenue officers to break up any ground, fences or building in search for concealed pipes, &c., a proviso that if such officer fail to discover any he shall be responsible in a civil action, which was rejected; yeas 34, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Davis, Ferris, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McCre-ry, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wade, Welsh, Willey, Williams, Wilson—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cole, Edmunds, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy—6.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill for the relief of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, which was passed.

THE MEDWAY ISLANDS.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the discovery and occupation of the Medway Islands.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S FAREWELL.

Mr. JOHNSON asked permission of the Senate to trouble them with a few words. He had committed to writing what he desired, and would ask his colleague to read them.

Mr. VICKERS then read the MS. of Mr. JOHNSON as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: May I be excused for arresting for a moment or two the ordinary business of the Senate by a few words personal to myself? Having agreed to accept a public trust abroad committed to me by the President, with the approval of the Senate. I am about to resign my seat in this body. Having been a member for nearly six yers, and contracted friendships which have been a constant source of pleasure, and which I shall ever value, I cannot retire without the deepest regret. During the period of my service a civil war of unexampled magnitude was waged, threatening our national life, and since its successful termination, by arms, the consequences of the conflict have not wholly disappeared. In both periods questions of the greatest importance, involving the powers of the Government and the reserved rights of the States, have been discussed in this Chamber with a solicitude to uphold the Government in all its rightful authority, and to restore the entire country to its wonted prosperity. In those discussions I have more or less participated, and, although widely differing with a majority of the Senate, and supporting my opinions with earnestness, it will always be a great gratification to me to remember that, at all times, by every member, I was treated with uniform courtesy, and I need hardly say, Mr. President, that such courtesy I never failed gladly to reciprocate. In the new office of public duty to which I am about to enter, I may find subjects of controversy that for a time, as they have already done, may, more or less distract the friendly relations between the Government of Great Britain and our own. But that this disturbance will be temporary, I do not doubt. The interests of both nations are so firmly dependent upon a mutual and friendly understanding, that the people of each cannot fail to see the duty of having it observed; and I believe that this can be accomplished by the manifestations of reciprocal good will, as our Government is actuated by such a feeling. The complications of the present time, I am satisfied, will soon be removed, and whatever part, under instructions of the President, I may take in the regulations preliminary to such a result, I shall be influenced by a sincere wish to secure to both Governments an adjustment honorable to each; and I have every reason to think I shall be met in the same spirit by the British Government. In all that I may do I shall look with hope to the approval of my associates in this body, and, although I may fail in all respects to meet with it, I cannot be mistaken in thinking they will do me the justice to believe that I have been governed throughout by an earnest desire to maintain all the rights and promote the interests of our beloved country. It is not at all probable that I shall ever again be a member of the Senate, and it oppresses me to think that I may never, after I leave the country, have the pleasure of seeing again all its members; but I beg you, Mr. President and them, to be assured that whatever distance may separate us, I shall never cease gracefully to remember the kindness evinced for me in this Chamber, or to hope for the happiness and prosperity of its members. When I return from my embassy I trust and believe there will be an enduring peace between ourselves and the other nations of the world; and this, I am sure, can be secured by a firm and courteous maintenance of our own rights and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, and above all I trust that all the troubles incident to our recent domestic conflict will then have totally disappeared, and that we shall be in the uninterrupted enjoyment of that unity of government which, in the parting words of WASHINGTON, "is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize." These ends being accomplished imagination itself will be at a loss adequately to conceive the future greatness of our land. And now, Mr. President, I leave the body with one more word, but a word which, to friends, it is ever most painful to utter—farewell.

The Senators generally flocked around Mr. JOHNSON to bid him farewell. He was visibly affected.

The Funding bill was postponed until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his bill to regulate the representation of certain States in the Electoral College.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by substituting the following:

> No State heretofore in insurrection shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States; nor shall any electoral vote be received or counted from any such State, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of such electors the State shall have been readmitted to representation in Congress; nor unless the electors shall have been chosen under and by virtue of State Government theretofore fully recognized by Congress, permanent and not provisional.

Mr. DRAKE supported his amendment briefly.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the amendment by substituting the following, which had been introduced recently as an original joint resolution:

> That no State shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors there shall be in such State a Government recognized by Congress as regular and permanent and not provisional; nor unless the election for the electors shall have taken place under the authority of a State Government so recognized.

Mr. CONKLING yielded the floor to Mr. EDMUNDS, who thought the amendment of Mr. CONKLING was too circumlocutory. He said his sole proposition was to declare that the Government recognized by Congress in the South in the States named in the bill must be recognized. He could see no objection to naming the States in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD also opposed Mr. CONKLING's amendment as indefinite. Since 1861, in public acts, the insurrectionary States had been so called, and he saw no objection to designating them so now. In his opinion, there is danger that at the approaching election a difficulty will arise from the dual Governments of the South. Mr. JOHNSON's purpose, and that of the Democratic Party, was doubtless to maintain the Provisional Governments there. He therefore desired the purpose of Congress in this bill to be clearly expressed, and would vote for the original bill.

Mr. MORTON would vote Mr. EDMUNDS' bill for the same reason, and he called attention to the issues of the coming campaign and the character of the candidates. Gen. GRANT had said, "Let us have peace." The Democrats said, "Let us have war."

Mr. MORTON read a portion of the eighth resolution of the Democratic platform, putting the States north on an equality, and calling the Reconstruction acts a flagrant usurpation, and said it was a declaration of the renewal of the rebellion and an invitation to the South to resume their rebellion; declaring the Reconstruction acts, in effect, null and void, and receiving the indorsement of the hundreds of rebels in the Convention. He then quoted from the recent letter of Gen. F. P. BLAIR to the same effect, which, as Mr. BLAIR had received the indorsement of nomination for Vice-President, he pronounced the Democratic platform. All issues in regard to greenbacks, or anything else, he said, were mere leather and prunella. The great issue of the campaign was the overthrow of the State Governments in the South.

At 4:45 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and in a few minutes took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

The debate was continued at the evening session, but no vote was taken on the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CAKE, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the protest of the Democratic members of the House against the representation of Arkansas in Congress.

On a division of the House, the vote stood 22 to 2. No quorum being present, the resolution was withdrawn temporarily.

EXTRA PRINTING.

Mr. CAKE reported a resolution to print 3,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Manufactures, and 1,000 extra copies of the Tariff bill. Adopted.

IOWA BRIDGES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate joint resolution was taken from the table, which gives the assent of Congress to the construction of bridges across the Maquekets River, in Iowa, and on his motion it was amended by adding a new section, authorizing the construction of dams and bridges across the Iowa River, in the State of Iowa, above the town of Wampella, and passed.

RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

The bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, which was before the House yesterday at the time of adjournment, came up as the first business in order, and Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, took the floor to close the debate.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked him whether he knew anything as to the truth of the allegation that the agent for the loyal Indians was to receive forty per cent. of the amount, and that the claim had been sold to speculators.

Mr. WINDOM replied that he knew nothing whatever on either of those points. He could say, however, that if the claim were kept unsatisfied much longer, it would in all probability pass into the hands of speculators.

Mr. SCHENCK spoke in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday to increase the amount to be paid to the Chickasaws.

Mr. MUNGEN opposed the amendment and supported the original bill.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested a proviso, that no money be paid or bonds delivered under the bill except to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive the same, and that no contract or power of attorney relating to the same shall be regarded or be held of any validity, unless assigned and executed after the passage of the act.

Mr. WINDOM said he had no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to unanimously.

The question was taken on Mr. SHANKS' amendment. While the States were being taken the attention of the Speaker was called to the uproar and confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, explained it by saying that it was caused by the great jubilation on (his) the Republican side of the House by the news of the nomination of SEYMOUR. [Laughter.]

The Speaker declared the amendment lost.

Mr. SHANKS remarked: "I object to SEYMOUR; he has spoiled my amendment."

Mr. MUNGEN—His nomination has not done you nearly as much harm as the nomination of Gen. GRANT did. [Laughter.]

The bill was then passed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills to reduce and fix the military to the peace establishment, and to declare the meaning of the several acts in relation to retired officers of the army. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

APPRAISEMENT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the petitions of New-York merchants with reference to the reappraisement of foreign merchandise imported, and recommended that no bill for any such purpose be passed, which was laid on the table.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the change of the laws governing the tonnage duties chargeable against Spanish vessels in United States ports, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Senate bill for the relief of THOMAS W. WARD, late Collector of Customs for the District of Corpus Christi, Texas, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

NEVADA LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to aid in ascertaining the value of certain public lands in Storey County, Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EQUALIZING TAXATION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to equalize taxation and reduce the interest on the public debt, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A DONATION.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced a joint resolution to donate the national cemeteries for soldiers and sailors, or to voluntary associations of citizens who contributed to their comfort, the six columns of the old Pennsylvania Bank Building in Philadelphia, to be used as monuments, only one to be given to any State. Passed.

ARKANSAS TAX COMMISSIONERS.

On motion of Mr. ROOTS, the Senate bill legalizing the acts of the two Tax Commissioners in Arkansas, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Mr. BANKS moved to postpone until Tuesday next the vote on the passage of the bill appropriating $7,200,000 to pay for Alaska. He did so because a large number of members on the other side of the House were absent attending the Democratic Convention, and many members on the Republican side were absent attending the Republican Convention in the State of New-York. The members present were paired off with absentees, so it was not probable there was a quorum present on that question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made the point of order, that as the vote on the Alaska bill had been fixed for this day by unanimous consent, it would require an unanimous consent to change the order.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. PAINE desired to move an amendment, asserting it to be the duty of the President to invite the Russian Government to examine and adjust the claim of ANN B. PERKINS, and postponing the consideration of the Alaska bill until the second Monday in December.

The Speaker ruled the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. BANKS stated that his only motive in moving to postpone the bill was that there might be a full vote on the question. It was a public one, and one of great importance. It was immaterial to him whether the postponement should be until Tuesday or Saturday, but he believed that Tuesday would be the first day when anything like a full vote could be had. He moved the previous question on his motion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired to offer an amendment postponing the bill to the second Monday in December.

Mr. BANKS declined to allow the amendment to be offered. He only wanted the bill postponed until there would be a further attendance of members.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that that would be the first Monday in December.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that Saturday be the day fixed, as by postponing it until Tuesday the final adjournment would be delayed several days.

Mr. BANKS—We shall not adjourn on Wednesday.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I hope we shall.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. BANKS' motion postponing the Alaska bill until Tuesday next was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 35.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, asked and obtained leave to have printed an argument against the Alaska bill.

MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. BLAND, the Missouri contested election case of SWITZLER and ANDERSON was postponed until Tuesday next.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, respecting a mission building on the military reservation at Sault St. Marie, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, on motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, by a vote of 62 to 58.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House, at 1:15 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAVIS in the chair.

Mr. MOORHEAD stated that he wanted to get at the Tariff bill. There being various other bills on the calendar in Committee, which must be severally laid aside before the tariff could be reached, Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside the first bill on the calendar, being a bill in relation to the meeting of Congress. It was agreed to by 66 to 42.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside the next bill, being a bill to repeal part of an act. It was agreed to.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside the next bill, being a bill relative to the reduction of currency, which was agreed to—66 to 34.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay aside the next matter, being Mr. SPALDING's resolution assenting to the constitutional rights of the House in reference to treaties.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the roll, when 112 members—twelve more than a quorum—answered to their names. A vote was again taken, and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 64 to 36.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside the next bill on the calendar, being the bill to authorize the taxation of United States notes and National Bank notes issued by authority.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked if it were laid aside it would not be before the Committee for consideration at the present time.

The Chairman replied that certainly it would.

Mr. BUTLER—Then I hope you will go into the consideration of the question of taxing the bonds.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is not debateable.

Mr. BUTLER—Bonds against Tariff—that is the question.

The bill was laid aside by 67 to 33.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside the next bill on the callendar, being a bill to establish a uniform currency and provide for the management and liquidation of the national debt.

In order to consume time, Mr. BUTLER called for the reading of the bill. The reading occupied a quarter of an hour.

On a vote being taken by tellers there was no quorum voting, and the roll had to be again called, when a quorum of members answered to their names.

When the vote was being again taken by tellers much excitement was caused by a telegraphic dispatch circulating among members, to the effect that Mr. ELDRIDGE had just been killed by the premature discharge of a cannon in New-York. The feeling of sadness consequent upon the news was almost instantly turned into one of good humor by the appearance of Mr. ELDRIDGE himself in the chamber. Mr. ELDRIDGE was immediately surrounded by members of both parties, congratulating him on his safe return, and discoursing with him of the New-York Convention, the proceedings of which have been watched with the closest interest during its progress.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. SPALDING moved that the next bill on the calender—the bill making appropriations for the relief of the District of Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb—be laid aside, to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it be adopted, which was agreed to.

The next bill on the calendar was a bill appropriating money in support of benevolent institutions, and in aid of charities in the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered various amendments, and moved that the bill be laid aside, to be reported by the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. ROSS moved, at 3 o'clock, that the Committee rise. Negatived, 50 to 52.

On a vote on one of the amendments there was no quorum voting.

Mr. PIKE moved that the Committee rise. Agreed to—52 to 48.

So the Committee rose.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

At the suggestion of Mr. SPALDING the vote on the bill making appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Institution was postponed until after the vote on the Alaska bill.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked leave to report and have put upon its passage, a bill from the Committee on Reconstruction, providing for an election in the State of Virginia. He said it was important that it should pass at this session. It was brief and he thought no member would oppose it.

Objection was made.

The bill provides that the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Richmond on the 3d of December, 1867, shall be submitted for ratification on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of August next, to the voters of the State of Virginia, who shall then be registered and qualified under the Reconstruction acts of Congress—an election to be held at the same time for members of Congress, members of the General Assembly, and State officers; the General Assembly to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, the 1st of September, 1868.

UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Utah contested election case, that Mr. GROETZ, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that HOOPER, the sitting delegate, is. Ordered to be printed, and laid aside for future action.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas 40, nays 76.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the House, at 3:30, again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. SCHENCK asked unanimous consent to have all the bills preceding the Tariff bill, on the calendar, laid aside.

Mr. STEWART objected.

The various bills were then, on separate motions, laid aside, and the Tariff bill was reached.

The first reading of the bill having been completed, the Committee rose.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia. He explained the necessity for it as arising from the fact that the time had passed within which the Commanding-General could order the election to take place, and that there was now no authority anywhere for that purpose.

The bill was passed without a division.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish a copy of the report of Gen. DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, concerning the operations of the Company for the year 1867.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, providing for the construction of wagon roads in Dakotah Territory. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the Connecticut-avenue and Park Railway Company of the District of Columbia. Concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill making a grant of land to Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. After considerable debate by Messrs. DONNELLY and WINDOM, in support of the amendment, and Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, against it, with a suggestion by Mr. LOAN that the lands be selected in Alaska, the amendment was non-concurred in. Yeas 54, nays 58.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 this evening, the evening session to be for Pension bills only.

An evening session was held and a number of private relief bills passed, but no other business transacted.

The Late Thunder-Storm—Destruction of a Flagstaff.

The thunder-storm of yesterday morning was the most fearful, at least in the noise it made, which has passed over this City for many years. It began shortly before three o'clock and continued with uninterrupted fierceness for about two hours. They were heavy sleepers whom it failed to awaken, and they were strong in nerve whom it did not seriously disturb. Happily there are but few accidents to record and no loss of life that we have heard of. About 4:30, it will be remembered, the storm was at its fiercest. At this time occurred an electrical discharge which threatened serious injury to the TIMES and the neighboring buildings, and caused much alarm throughout Printing-House Square generally. The current struck the flag-staff on the TIMES building and shivered it into splinters. The pole was some forty feet long and twelve inches diameter at its base. The fluid descended the staff until it reached the band and tie-rods at the butt, whence, happily, it departed for regions unknown, inflicting no further injury than the demolition of the pole, but that much it accomplished thoroughly. Pieces of the splintered band were flung in all directions several of them being picked up at the Park gates after the storm, while the foot-path, immediately underneath, was strewn with fragments, some of which were almost pulverized. The discharge was such as to suggest to the workmen, at the time in the building, that the very walls were tumbling about their ears. Even those at work underneath the level of the street felt the shock most sensibly, and were for the moment expectant of some terrible catastrophe. One gentleman in the TIMES publication office at the time of the occurrence, describes the shock as conveying to him the idea "that all space was full of sound," and that when satisfied that he himself was safe, rushed to the street expecting to witness the ruin of some adjacent building. A man was knocked down at the door of the *Tribune* office, but uninjured, and another, a delegate to the Democratic Convention and a boarder at French's Hotel, was thrown out of a chair he occupied near the door, where he had sat down to cool himself and collect his ideas, which were somewhat scattered by the proceedings of the day in Tammany Hall. He was luckier than the flag staff; he proved proof against fluid of heavenly distillation.

Reception of the News of Mr. Griswold's Nomination in Troy.

From the Troy Whig, July 9.

The nomination of our townsman was everywhere hailed with manifestations of joy, not only by his own party adherents, but by many personal friends of different political views. They regard it as the personal triumph of a warm friend, an honored and upright citizen and a growing statesman.

Late in the evening a salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Eighth-street hill in honor of the nomination. Salutes were also fired in West Troy, Lansinburg and other neighboring villages.

Buffalo is to have a new Democratic paper, to be published by the Herald Printing Company, a new company with $50,000 capital. The new paper will not be issued till the whole capital is subscribed and paid in, which leaves its advent quite as doubtful as ever.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

Pure Water.

Patent Lead-encased Block-tin Pipe, safe, strong and durable. Recommended by the Medical Faculty, indorsed by Water Board, Architects, Engineers and Experts; introduced into all the new public schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and most of the new first-class buildings. It gives perfect satisfaction wherever used, and prevents lead poisoning. Water flows through it as pure as drawn through silver. It combines all the advantages of lead pipe as to strength, pliancy and durability, while as a Sanitary Safeguard it is invaluable. Added to which it is cheaper and stronger than Lead Pipe. For price, give bore of pipe and head or pressure of water. COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD Manufacturing Company, foot of West 27th-st., North River, New-York. Also, manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Pipe, Sheet Tin, Solder, &c. Down-town office, No. 105 Beekman-st., corner Pearl.—*Advertisement.*

Fine Watches.

We desire to call the attention of watch buyers to the very fine WATCHES made by the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham, and known as the

3-4 PLATE, 16 SIZE.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that, for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham. For sale by

HOWARD & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Novelties in Sterling Silver Ware.

Dinner and Tea Services, Fruit and Flower Stands, Ice Cream and Berry Bowls, Wine Coolers and Dessert Sets, of unique and elegant designs.

A most complete stock of the GORHAM PLATE, embracing all their choicest patterns, many of which have been specially made to meet the taste of our patrons.

No. 22 John-st. STARR & MARCUS. Up-stairs.

The Celebrated Gorham Plate, at *prices established by the manufacturers.*

ADAMS, PRICE, & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A STANDARD PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.
highly recommended by the first Dentists.
Sold by Druggists.
Depot No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Gents' Calf-Sewed Gaiters, $5.
Calf-sewed Oxfords, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

News comes from Prussia that most astounding cures of diseases of the kidneys have lately occurred at the Seltzer Spring. Bear in mind that TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT contains in due proportion every ingredient of that famous mineral water, and is warranted by the highest scientific authority to produce the same effects. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Chickering, Waters, Steinway's and other first-class new pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Ladies Going in the Country and wishing their supply of boots and shoes can find all styles at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

French Bathing Shoes for the Seaside. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—NORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. B. Lee, Mr. ROBERT A. BRYANT to Miss EMMA NORTH, only daughter of C. L. North, Esq.

WOOD—SCUDDER.—On Thursday, July 9, at the Reformed Church, Washington-square, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., J. SILVER WOOD, of Detroit, Mich., to BELLE A., second daughter of the late Egbert Scudder, of Brooklyn.

WILSON—HALSTEAD.—On Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. R. F. Alsop, JARED WILSON to JENNIE, daughter of Thomas Halstead, all of Rye, N. Y.

DIED.

ACTON.—On Tuesday night, July 7, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of John W. Acton, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas C. Acton, No. 108 East 28th-st., on Friday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 8, HARRIET F. BLAUVELT, daughter of the late John J. Morris, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 2d-av., corner 116th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday morning, July 9, MARGARET A. COLEMAN, Principal of Ward School No. 45, aged 34 years.

Her friends, teachers and pupils, also the school officers of the Ward Schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ENSLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, from the result of fractured skull on the 14th of February last, at Orange, N. J., CLAUDINE ALEXINA, born Feb. 25, 1858, daughter of Gottlob and Charlotte N. Enslin, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Jane H. Megarey.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Norris, southeast corner of Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 11, at 3 P. M.

LEON.—The funeral of Miss MARIE, daughter of the late Dr. A. Léon, will take place next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 37 West 45th-st. It will proceed to St. F. Xavier's Church, 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends and relatives are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, July 8, MARY MOORE, daughter of the late Lewis Moore.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church at 2 P. M. on Saturday, July 11. A train leaves for Hackensack via Erie Railway Ferry at 12 M., and returning leaves Hackensack at 3:40 or 5:10 P. M.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 449 West 34th-st., at 11:35 A. M., FREDERICK LE ROY, eldest son of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear, aged 21 years less 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, Rutland, Vt., St. Augustine, Fla., San Francisco, Cal., and Minnesota papers please copy.

STEARNS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 9, ECKLEY W. STEARNS.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

STOUT.—On Wednesday, July 8, after a short illness, JAMES D. STOUT, aged 84 years, 11 months and 16 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, East 81st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, July 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM W. WEBB, aged 58 years.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 416 State-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including podophyllin, or concentrated mandrake: the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pills or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow from the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel ascarides, or seat worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fistula, dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, and sold, wholesale and retail, at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., and then not until TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

A full supply of his medicines will be kept at his rooms, and by druggists generally.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.
INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. O. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 81 Broadway, New-York.

MASSENA SPRING WATER.

This water is unequaled as a remedy for salt rheum, scrofula and all skin diseases, complaints of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, cancerous tumors, &c. For sale by the leading druggists, at the Central Park, and at the general depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st. Call for pamphlets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The under-mentioned firms will close their stores on SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. during the summer season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
BRINCK & RUSSELL.
AITKEN & MILLER.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places in opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and in its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

AN IMPORTING HOUSE IS RETAILING Men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., at prices never witnessed in this city, viz.: Fine Dress Shirts, $1 75; Muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Linen Drawers, $1 75; Gauze Undershirts, 60c.; fine Silk Shirts, $3 25; Linen Collars, $1 a dozen; finest "Dickens" Collars, $2; Guyot Suspenders, 75c. Ties, Bows, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., in wonderful profusion, at any price. It will pay to come forty miles for $2 worth.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS READY THIS DAY.

I. DART'S FREIGHT COMPUTATIONS. $5.
II. THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN. 25 cents.
III. BURNS' POETICAL WORKS. Cheap Edition. 50 cents.
IV. ROUND THE BLOCK. A Novel. $2.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92 AND 94 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Publish This Day:

I.
DART'S FREIGHT COMPUTATIONS,
EMBRACING EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE CALCULATIONS, FROM ONE CUBIC INCH TO FOUR THOUSAND FEET, AT RATES FROM 25 CENTS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER TUN (OF FORTY CUBIC FEET,) AND EQUIVALENT RATES PER FOOT MEASUREMENT.

Designed for every mode of Transportation, coastwise and inland, throughout the United States, and also for every class of storage. 1 Volume 8vo. Half-bound. 165 pages. $5.

II.
THE TENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS,
ENTITLED,
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
Now publishing at 25 cents.
EACH VOLUME ILLUSTRATED WITH A FRONTISPIECE.

III.
The Cheap Edition of the Complete
POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,
WITH EXPLANATORY AND GLOSSARIAL NOTES AND A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.
BY JAMES CURRIE, M. D.
1 volume, 16mo. 50 cents.
Volume 1, containing
SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS,
Just Published.

IV.
ROUND THE BLOCK.
BY JOHN BELL BOUTON.
A new (the fifth) edition of this popular novel. Illustrated.
1 vol., 12mo, 468 pages. Price $2.

"Unlike most novels that now appear, it has no 'mission,' the author being neither a politician nor a reformer, but a story-teller, according to the old pattern; and a capital story he has produced, written in the happiest style."

BLUME'S.—$50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $3; best compositions of Strauss, Godfrey, Weingarten, Gung'l, C. Faust. Extra binding, $4; full gilt, $5. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway; branch No. 208 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

Will receive the formal tender of the nominations

IN FRONT OF

TAMMANY HALL,

TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE FIRM OF GILLISS, HARNEY & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Broad-street, is dissolved by the death of T. H. GILLISS, Esq. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, C. H. HARNEY and J. L. SEARLES, under the style and name of HARNEY & SEARLES.

They receive deposits subject to sight draft and allow interest thereon. Issue Certificates of Deposit and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and all classes of Government Securities.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 74 BROADWAY. Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property, and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements:

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Mayor of Portland.

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the city demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are based upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued; and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

{ Official seal of the City of Portland. } JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing something of its ability to prosecute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the judicious management of the Company will make them a safe and profitable investment.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked somewhat into the condition of the Company, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is, financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise successful, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURNE, Jr.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD, Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, viz.: Nos. 20,448, 20,449, 20,451, 20,452, 20,453, 20,456 and 20,457, dated June 25, and issued in name of Robinson, Cox & Co.—Holders of the above-described certificates are requested to present them at the office of the Transfer Agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and receive new certificates therefor, and the public are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

G. W. CASS, President Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-sts., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,616,075 03
Commercial paper	$1,059,240 59	
Demand loans	417,304 09	
Indebtedness of directors	139,530 35	
Overdrafts		443 27
Banking house	50,000 00	
Other real estate	8,080 00—	58,080 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		6,000 00
Cash items		50,905 39
Exchanges per Clearing House, this A. M.		430,976 44
Due from National Banks		67,532 31
Due from other banks		1,261 34
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule New-York State and New-York County		151,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		44,895 00
Specie		39,704 59
Fractional currency		1,043 55
Legal-tender notes		395,241 00
Three per cent. certificates		170,000 00
Total		$3,833,547 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	2,241 00	
Amount outstanding		264,359 00
Individual deposits		2,141,464 42
Dividends unpaid		27,472 75
Due to National banks		293,291 37
Due to other banks		27,428 24
State Bank circulation outstanding		5,229 00
Discount	$1,505 19	
Interest	25,271 54	
Profit and loss	47,526 41—	74,303 14
Total		$3,833,547 92

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1868.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$982,437 87
Commercial paper	$643,066 37	
Demand loans	339,371 50	
Current expenses		115 75
Premiums		4,000 00
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps		13,759 38
Exchanges sent Clearing House		79,091 53
Due from National Banks		16,030 08
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		150,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		35,368 00
Fractional currency		6,458 00
Legal-tender notes		172,614 00
Compound interest notes		26,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		20,000 00
Total		$2,005,914 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		120,000 00
Profit and loss		3,373 60
Interest		996 51
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits		868,254 28
United States deposits		213,050 66
National Banks deposits		148,714 75
Cashier's check outstanding		80,924 81
Total		$2,005,914 61

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of July, 1868.

E. R. McCARTY, Notary Public, County of New-York.

[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,300,295 87
Commercial Paper	$1,091,102 85	
Demand Loans	1,053,283 02	
Indebtedness of Directors	152,910 00	
Banking Houses		175,000 00
Premiums and Accrued Interest		115,382 42
Cash Items		1,447,483 63
Due from National Banks		150,171 63
Due from other Banks and Bankers		80,633 54
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer		1,086,300 00
Other Stocks and Bonds		28,000 00
Cash on hand, in Notes of other National Banks		30,000 00
Specie		18,986 10
Fractional Currency		11,000 00
Legal-tender Notes		180,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates		890,000 00
Total		$7,113,252 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,500,000 00
Surplus Fund		500,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$950,000 00	
Less on hand	8,327 00	
		941,673 00
Individual Deposits		2,885,333 98
Due to National Banks		533,996 95
Due to other Banks and Bankers		865,075 60
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,865 00
Profit and Loss		63,783 06
Unpaid Dividends		43,525 00
Total		$7,113,252 59

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventh day of July, 1868. WILLIAM H. BARKER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,222,966 20
Overdrafts		616 06
Banking House		35,000 00
Current expenses		2,020 86
Cash items		47,156 68
Exchanges		365,416 24
Due from bank and bankers		128,667 51
U. S. bonds to secure circulating notes		672,000 00
Other bonds and stocks		1,000 00
Circulating notes of other banks		41,119 00
Specie		105,241 81
Legal-tender notes	$448,434	
Compound interest notes	54,000	
Three per cent. certificates	340,000	842,434 00
Total		$4,463,638 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		276,051 11
Profit and loss		41,900 79
Circulating notes outstanding		592,642 00
Individual deposits		1,958,141 45
Due banks and bankers		194,371 43
Uncollected checks		359,600 00
Dividends unpaid		32,431 58
State bank circulation outstanding		8,500 00
Total		$4,463,638 36

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts:		
Commercial paper	$536,638 25	
Demand loans	1,321,911 85	
Other overdue and suspended paper	12,259 40	
Indebtedness of Directors	50,636 05—	$1,921,445 55
Overdrafts		69,100 85
Furniture and fixtures		5,181 92
Premium on Government Bonds		27,000 00
Cash items, including Revenue stamps		24,486 60
Current expenses		437 50
Due from National Banks		49,732 62
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United Treasurer to secure deposits		250,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		6,622 00
Specie		170,949 81
Fractional currency		3,422 85
Legal-tender notes	$310,486 00	
Three per cent. certificates	420,000 00—	730,486 00
Total		$4,294,716 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes		912,495 00
Due depositors and Banks, net		2,026,641 72
United States deposits		139,351 19
Dividends unpaid		10,830 26
Profit and loss and surplus		205,398 03
Total		$4,294,716 20

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1868.

CLARENCE W. HYDE, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

Loans and Discounts		$10,397,729 74
Banking House and Lot		400,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer United States		7,380,000 00
Other United States Securities		1,522,000 00
New-York State and County Stock		185,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers		227,243 78
Cash Items, Checks, &c., in Exchanges		2,222,090 67
Specie	$1,522,547 66	
Legal-tender and Compound Interest Notes	3,123,798 00	
United States Certificates of Deposit	4,000,000 00—	8,646,345 66
National Bank Notes		516,287 00
Fractional Currency		1,497 65
Total		$31,498,394 50
Capital		10,000,000 00
Surplus		3,022,114 98
Profits	$780,683 95	
Less Dividend, just declared	500,000 00—	280,683 95
Circulating Notes outstanding		5,942,905 00
Individual Deposits	$7,988,655 77	
Bank Deposits	3,462,781 39	
Due Treasurer of United States	289,368 41—	11,740,805 57
Dividend just declared, payable this day		500,000 00
Former Dividends, uncollected		11,885 00
		$31,498,394 50

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of July, 1868. GEO. H. CAREY, Notary Public.

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED REAL estate, within 50 miles of New-York City, by A. A. COBB, Room No. 10, No. 115 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1868.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113	113¼	5-20 C., '67, new	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881	113⅜	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅝	109
5-20 Reg., 1862	109¼	109¾	10-40 Registered	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	110½	110¾	Gold	140⅛	140⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	June 7.30	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	108⅛	108⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 9, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
SURPLUS 61,428

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, July 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five, and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) has been declared by the Board of Directors, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 10.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of July, inclusive. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 Broadway,

New-York, July 9, 1868.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus	1,512,622 50
Total Assets	2,012,622 50

☞This Company has this day declared a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1862, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 5, next.

ALSO,

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, payable on the 15th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of September.

ALSO,

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after FRIDAY, 10th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO. CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, July 8, 1868.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

A stockholders' dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT., free of tax, to customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 15.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED States Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

☞ On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, } Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
N. J. HAINES, } G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.

ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868. GEO. F. THOMAS, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary, P. T.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th-sts.—Six per Cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from July 1.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYRON SPEAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Myron Spear, aforesaid, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEOPHILUS BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theophilus Belden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, in said district, by Charles Otto Schwindt, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at a Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest to appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated at New-York City, June 18, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac C. Noe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BILLINGS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John N. Billings, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. BASHFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry W. Bashford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1868.

je26-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Bernstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2nd day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw-3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. STOKES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward S. Stokes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of July, 1868. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee.

jy3-1aw3wF* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. McCONKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. McConkey, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy3-1aw3wF Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. PARKINSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Parkinson, of the town of Blooming Grove, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Newburgh, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. CHAS. T. TITUS,

j3-1aw3wF Of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FOX, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Fox, of the town of Esopus, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JACOB H. DUBOIS,

je26-1aw3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 1,221.—In the matter of JOHN D. SEEBECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John D. Seebeck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER H. BALCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ebenezer H. Balch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK BERTHOUD, and AUGUSTUS S. DALZELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick Berthoud, and Augustus S. Dalzell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. SMALLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George C. Smalley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SHARP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Sharp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868.

jy3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK C. DEVLIN and JOHN HAGAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick C. Devlin and John Hagan, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy10-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Jr., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Notice of sale of lease.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the unexpired term of nearly two years of a certain lease dated 17th April, 1865, of the first, second and third lofts of the store or building known and designated as No. 99 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, with all the privileges granted in the lease, and subject to all the provisions contained therein. JOHN TODD, Assignee of the estate of George F. Chester, Samuel L. Mitchell, Jr., and Henry R. Lyle, and of the estate of each of them.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Ikelheimer and Joel Adler, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy10-1aw3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SARAH C. CLARKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from her debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER FRANK, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asher Frank, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

JOHN H. ARNOLD, solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Beekman-st. je26-1aw3wF

NO. 1,283.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. SCHOLBORG and JOHN KOPER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John G. Scholborg, of the City of New-York, and John Koper, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

THEODORE E. BUEK,

je26-1aw3wF* No. 22 South William-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN PIERSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Pierson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN P. MANN,

jy3-1aw3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. BEVERIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Beveridge, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. D. A. STEPHENS, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy3-1aw3wF Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Newman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, 1868. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee.

jy3-1aw3wF No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY G. EVANS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry G. Evans, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868. ARCHIBALD W. SPIER, Assignee,

jy10-1aw3wF* No. 68 Wall-st., New York City.

PRINTING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRINTING MACHINE.

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THE BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, No. 738 Sansom-st., Philadelphia,

Or C. WENDELL, General Agent, Washington City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the title of SMITH & SHEPPARD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business, at stand No. 129, Washington Market, will be continued by GEO. SHEPPARD.

REWARDS.

A REWARD OF $250 WILL BE PAID upon the return of $500 5-20 bonds 1864, Nos. 5,185—6—, and $200 5-20 bonds, old, 1865, Nos. 13,4[illegible]0-5, lost from the counter of the Safe Deposit Company, on Broadway, and no questions asked. Address Box No. 466 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook: understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 250 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 167 Waverley-place, basement door. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who understands her business: is a good washer and ironer; can do all kinds of fluting; also a chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Apply at Nos. 256 and 258 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, creams, jellies, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at her present employer's from 9 o'clock till 1. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the care of children; good reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 119 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 325 East 25th-st., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper, a New-England woman, a situation, at low wages, during the hot weather, (and longer, if mutually agreeable,) in the vicinity of the sea-shore. Address NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class seamstress and dressmaker by the day, week or month, or would travel with a lady for the Summer; best of reference from where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 273 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover's sewing machines; is willing to go by the week or month; good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting; good City references; is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a competent cook; understands all branches of cooking; best of City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; has the best of reference; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address M. G., Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A private family by a very competent, trustworthy young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, or to do general housework; a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; is highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of reference. No. 118 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; is a good plain cook; a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 333 East 25th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DISPOSITION GIRL, a situation to take care of children; can be well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Address No. 323 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do upstairs' work, taking care of children, and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 502 West 16th-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as infant's nurse in a first-class family; has the best of City reference from the last place. Call or address No. 80 7th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer or laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 30th-st., over private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing, or would wait on an invalid, in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 224 7th-av. City preferred.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING TOWN WISHES to find a situation for a girl who has lived with her as waitress. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER'S situation, by a Scotchman of great experience in the management of green-house, grapery and conservatory, as well as the out-door culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of references. Address J. J., Box 191 *Times* Office, or apply at Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; served his last employer over seven years; can show best of reference as to capability and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS gardener and understands the care of all kinds of cattle and stock on a gentleman's farm; wife is a first-class cook and would assist in washing if required; they will be found willing and obliging. Address B. H., Box 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, Scotchman, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call or address D. T., No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; will be willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can show good reference from his last employer. Address F. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FRENCH persons, man and wife, as first-class coachman and first-class cook, in a private family, in the City or country; speak French and English; good references. Address No. 935 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man; can produce two years' character from present employer. Call for two days at M. Cohn's stables, No. 212 West 26th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY a young man a situation as coachman; is strictly temperate; is a good groom and experienced driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address at private stable No. 4 West 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; fully competent in all branches; and wife as cook, dairy, &c.; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR AN INTELLIGENT, HONEST and steady boy, 16 years of age, a situation in some wholesale store; can give good references. Address W. D., Box No. 1,615 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 38th-st. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties; can be well recommended; City or country. Address WILLIAM, private stable, No. 55 East 33d-st.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A young man seventeen years old, wishes to learn the carpenter's trade; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address, or call, J. COLEMAN, No. 19 East 30th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, with a business experience of twelve years, wishes a situation as book-keeper or cashier; can give security bond for $20,000 if necessary, also first-class references. Address J. F., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—GOOD bricklayers, willing to work ten hours at the rate of $5 per day, will find steady employment by calling on the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Master Masons, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH—AN EXPERIenced gardener, fully competent to take the management of a vegetable garden, hot-house, and grapery. A married man preferred, whose wife can take charge of dairy, &c. Good references required. Call at No. 86 East 9th-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TWO CLERKS WANTED—WHO HAVE had experience as book-keepers, assistants or entry clerks; must be quick and correct; salary about $800. Address Post Office Box No. 1,308, stating age, residence, qualifications and references.

WANTED—BY A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a gentleman competent to fill the position of superintendent of agencies. Address, with full particulars, references, &c., C. W., Box No. 5,452 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; one who thoroughly understands his business. Address B. S., Box No. 1,514 Post Office, giving names of references.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LAD FROM 15 TO 18 years of age, in a commission produce house to collect bills and make himself useful; one who has had some experience may address Box No. 3,241 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN a boot and shoe store; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 68½ Catharine-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE SUN

THIS MORNING contains the List of Letters, officially advertised in the paper having the largest circulation.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 11, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, July 25

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA	July 11	COLUMBIA	Aug. 1
EUROPA	July 18	CALEDONIA	Aug. 8
IOWA	July 25	BRITANNIA	Aug. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	July 16	TARIFA	July 30
ALEPPO	July 23	PALMYRA	Aug. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	30	
Steerage	22	

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month.

First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, July 25

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. W. MARSHMAN, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above, from Pier No. 4 North River, FRIDAY, July 10, at 4 P. M.

For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS

from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:40 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

RETURN RAILROAD TICKETS bought, sold or exchanged, at Railroad Ticket Office, corner of Broadway and Amity-st.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS EXchanged cheap at No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry or Irvington, containing from 5 to 10 acres, with a convenient house and barn or stable, with a small stream or running water, or a living spring of water; a situation having a view of the Hudson River preferred. Address H. J., Box 1,478 New-York Post Office, with terms.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON $1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class	$1 00
To Providence, first class	50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin) $1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 12, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, July 13, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 13, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—Railroad fare, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45 and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—DURING the warm weather this Line will run their palatial steamers ST. JOHN and DREW, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing on the 12th inst. Departing from their Pier, No. 41 North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Albany on the arrival of the evening train of cars from Saratoga.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
Old No. 15 Rue Scribe—Nos. 19 & 21.

The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.

Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 134th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT WISELY!

Don't buy until you have seen the choice PLOTS of the

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.

AT THE STATION,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
FORTY MINUTES ONLY!

No walking, no time lost. For maps, terms, &c., apply to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company,
Or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

AT "RUTHERFORD PARK,"

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE,
NINE MILES (40 MINUTES)
FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or of D. B. CULVER,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEAT two-story house, with something over two acres of ground, being an entire block. There are stable, coach-house, hennery, pigsty, &c.; garden very large, and contains 150 choice grapevines, 100 Lawton blackberries, 500 strawberry plants, and a variety of pear, apple and cherry trees. Fine elm shade trees in front, with varieties of other shade and evergreen trees on the grounds; 8 minutes' walk from depot, which is reached by Central New-Jersey Railroad in one hour. This house and grounds will be let for the season, with furniture, at $125 per month, or to 1st of April next, at $100 per month. Lowest price for the place $8,000, $3,000 of which can remain. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, situated in Yorktown, Westchester County, 6 miles from Peekskill. This property consists of about 110 acres of land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. House contains 12 large rooms; barn, carriage house, grainery and all the necessary outbuildings, and commands as fine a view as any property located in Westchester County, being near the celebrated Lake Mohegan. For full particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUate on the west side of 7th-av., near its junction with Broadway, is four-story, high-stoop, marble basement and steps, with brick front trimmed with marble; size 20x45, and contains 16 rooms. The house is in perfect order throughout, with all modern improvements; also, fully and handsomely furnished. The house and furniture will be sold at what the house is actually worth, viz.: $25,000. Apply only to ROBT. N. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—FOR SALE—TWENty-one acres of land, all under cultivation and finely situated for building sites; also an entirely new cottage and stable, half an hour's drive from the railroad station and ten minutes' walk from the sea-shore. Apply personally or address EDWIN ADAMS, Long Branch, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in or adjacent to the City of New-York, a handsome residence at Monroe, Mich.; 10¾ acres of land, with superior dwelling and first-class improvements. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—EIGHTY-NINE lots in one plot, 200 feet on 10th-av., running back on Harlem River, with frontage on the same of 200 feet. Lowest price, $600 per lot. Also other plots. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

HUNTER'S POINT PROPERTY—FOR sale or to rent, four lots, 25x100 feet each, on West-av. and West 5th-st., well graded and ready for immediate occupation. For purchase or rent (to May 1, 1869) apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE lot on 4th-av., east side, commencing 50 feet south of 55th-st.; size 25x90 odd feet. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE IMPROVED BUSIness property, contiguous to Broadway, and between 14th-st. and Broome-st. Price $40,000; easy payment. Apply by note only to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., MODERN FOUR-story high-stoop house pleasantly located, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May 1; price $38,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINutes from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages. R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.; Post Office Box No. 5,363.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF TWO YEARS, WITH furniture, &c., complete, of a neat little house on the west side, four rooms, perfect order; rent only $25 per month; $1,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 210 Hudson-st.

TO LET—LOW, NEAR STATION STATEN Island Railroad, cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, shade, shrubbery, &c., 3 acres. CALLENDER LAURENCE & CO., No. 50 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST houses on Staten Island, near Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire at VANTAUN & CO., No. 56 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear.

The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—THE FINE STORE NO. 581 BROADway, through to Mercer-st., with three back lofts. For particulars inquire at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

HIBSON'S SUMMER HOUSE,

HIGHLANDS, N. J.,

is now open for permanent or transient boarders. Its beautiful, retired situation, pleasant walks and shade, with the delightful river and surf bathing, render it a most attractive place for families. Steamer *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st. daily (see time table in New-York *Times*), and Long Branch and Seashore Railroad cars daily at 10:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., stopping at Highland Station. R. F. HIBSON, Proprietor.

Reference: E. S. Ralph, *Commercial Advertiser* Office, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.

Rooms for the season can be had at low rates.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA,
LELAND BROTHERS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, land passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board low. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Steamboat from Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; leaving Neptune House dock 7:30 A. M. Landing at Pier No. 37, each way.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GAS machines in the world, supplying any number of burners; cannot get out of order or freeze in Winter. Call and see the light and machines in basement of No. 85 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT WEST ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 14, on the premises, over 800 city lots. Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock precisely.

This property offered for sale is in one of the most desirable localities in Elizabeth, N. J., directly at West Elizabeth station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within Thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York City. A person at Trinity Church can be landed in Elizabeth in less time than he can reach Thirtieth-st., besides avoiding the annoyance and discomforts of street cars and omnibuses, and at less expense.

The property is finely situated in a beautiful and salubrious region, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and giving all the advantages of rural residence with close proximity to the great business centre of America.

Elizabeth is a charming city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with abundant schools, churches and other public institutions, with wide and well paved streets, well shaded, and in its resident portions the private dwellings evince the good taste and liberality of its citizens.

The lots offered are ready for occupation, and can be built upon at once. The locality where they are situated is not a new "town" on paper, and requiring all expense of streets and other improvements, but is in the midst of an old and finely settled community. The railroad borders the property, and the station is within five minutes' walk of the most distant lot. The superiority of real estate in New-Jersey in being exempted from heavy taxation does not require explanation.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Parties desiring to attend the sale will be furnished with free tickets to and from the property on the special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on July 14.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 98 Broadway, or of B. WOODRUFF & SON, Elizabeth.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of fine oil-paintings; among this collection will be found some choice paintings, from the following eminent artists, viz.:

Freirichs, J. M. Culverhouse, Hartwick, Rosenburg, Rowbotton, Schroder, Myerheim, Coleman, Turner, and many others of equal eminence. They are now on exhibition as above.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as

NOS. 41 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS day, FRIDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

500 packages Malaga raisins.
300 casks Malaga raisins.
18 bags almonds.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
567 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
2,457 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Veteran*, from Palermo.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:

149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

ALSO,

By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order of the National Express Company, about 200 packages unclaimed baggage.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, genteel household furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, refrigerators, bedding, office desks, fancy goods, silver plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

THE PROPERTY NO. 486 PEARL-ST. having been disposed of at private sale will consequently not be offered at auction as advertised.

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW NUMBERS OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Published this day: Schumann's "Album for the Young;" the celebrated work complete. "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," "Martha," "Norma." Each opera, complete for piano-forte, 50 cents. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on instalments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S

FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT AND BRILLIANT HIT,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
SPLENDID ACTING, LIVELY DANCING,
SWEET SINGING, SPECTACLE,
SENSATION TABLEAUX, MIRTH, MUSIC,
BEAUTY and SUCCESS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 10, AT 8.
FIFTY-FIFTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME;

1.	March of Victory	Bilse
2.	Overture, "Lorelei"	Wallace
3.	Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"	Strauss
4.	Grand Fantasie, "Ione"	Petrella
5.	Overture, "Athalia"	Mendelssohn
6.	Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"	Schumann
7.	Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin" (Act III)	Wagner
8.	Marche Hongroise, "Rakoczy"	Berlioz
9.	Overture, "Orpheus"	Offenbach
10.	Serenade for Flute and French Horn	Titil
11.	Waltz, "Wiedersehen"	Gung'l
12.	Grand Potpourri, "Garrisons Ausmarsch"	Fahrbach

CONDUCTOR .... THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Private Boxes, $2 extra.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, TWO CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
GRAND MATINEE.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS,
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION, ETC.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Notice to members.—The annual pic-nic and concert of the New-York Harmonic Society will be held at Passaic, N. J., MONDAY, July 13. (Concert same evening at Paterson.) A special train will leave via Erie Railroad, foot Chambers-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Excursion tickets furnished gratis to members on application to D. B. JOHNSTON, No. 82 East 9th-st.

GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will hold their tri-weekly meeting at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., on FRIDAY, July 10, at 2 P. M. All interested in the present strike of the journeymen are invited to attend. By order of the Master Masons' Association.

J. T. CONOVER, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.

LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York. No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2¾ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
LOUISA P. PETTIT, }
j3-1w6mF*

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted under the firm name of WADE & BAKER, shipjoiners, No. 67 South-st., after this date. JOHN BAKER.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST., HAVING changed hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, may now be secured. References exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

THREE WELL-FURNISHED AIRY rooms, with good board, will be let to families or single gentlemen at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A RESPECTable family, a front and back parlor, back basement, and two attic bedrooms. Apply at No. 33 Wooster-st., near Grand.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—NO. 8 Gay-st., near Waverley-place. Inquire for French teacher.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 87 Henry-st.; a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY, BETWEEN 4th and 7th avs. Address M. G., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, at No. 107 West 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as .... CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.

HUMPTY HUMPTY — A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. — DUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY HUMPTY — DUMPTY DUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE SATURDAY

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾ .... Concludes at 10¾
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the

LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, JULY 11, ONE O'CLOCK P. M.
UNEQUALED PROGRAMME.
New Operetta by Howard Glover, ONCE TOO OFTEN.
With the following characters:

Blanche de Marange	Miss Fannie Stockton
Hortense de Cavius	Miss Lizzie Wilmore
Count Marcillac	Mr. Arthur Matthison
Baron Pompernik	Mr. Gustavus F. Hall

BEETHOVEN'S PASTORAL SYMPHONY,
With Dances and Pantomimic Illustrations by Costa,
performed by Jarrett & Palmer's unrivaled
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SCENE BY THE RIVULET.
Phillis and Corydon ... Mlle. Sohlke and M. Von Hamme
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

The following renowned artists will appear on this occasion: Mme. BAGEARD, Artiste Lyrique, HARRY SANDERSON, the great American Pianist, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK, the celebrated Concertinist, The Misses WALDRON, Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD, Solo Violinist, and NIBLO'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor .... Mr. HOWARD GLOVER
Admission to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway .... Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
in which the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
will appear in the principal roles.
All the original music, splendid orchestra and chorus.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH,
Manager and Proprietor.

Four Splendid Pieces. Songs and Dances. KATTY O'SHEAL—ROBERT MACAIRE—THE SECRET—ACTORS OUT OF PLACE. Banjo Acts and Acrobatic Feats.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., (adjoining Academy of Music.)

Crowded and Delighted Audiences to see
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
UNSWORTH, the Great Black Demosthenes;
DAN BRYANT, Capt. Jenks of the Horse Marines;
EUGENE'S African Ballet Troupe.
Grand Divertissement, entitled
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
JOE EMMETT, the Great Western Dutch Moke.
Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
14th-st. (BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.) 14th-st.

TERRACE GARDEN,

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETOR .... PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 10, 1868.
GRAND MENDELSSOHN NIGHT.
MENDELSSOHN'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

In consequence of the orchestra having been engaged some time since by other parties, there will be

NO PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY EVENING.
GRAND CONCERT ON SUNDAY,
with an entire change of programme.

NEW TAMMANY HALL,

14th-st., next to the Academy of Music.
GRAND PUBLIC INAUGURATION.
PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 12,

under the auspices of the GRAND SACHEM and the MEMBERS of the TAMMANY SOCIETY, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to benevolent purposes.

The most celebrated of the VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL TALENT in the City will assist on the occasion.

Among others who will be named in the programme of the evening, the following are now announced:

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone,
MR. ARTHUR MATTHISON, Tenor,
MR. W. H. DAVIS, Basso,
MR. GUSTAVUS T. HALL, Baritone,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON, Contralto,
MME. BAGEARD, Alto Soprano,
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE, Soprano,
MR. HOWARD GLOVER,
The Eminent Composer,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
The Great American Pianist,
and
GRAFULLA'S CELEBRATED
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The magnificent decorations and embellishments for the Convention will remain intact, and in order that the brilliant demonstration may be accessible to all, the

ADMISSION WILL BE FIFTY CENTS ONLY, AND NO RESERVED SEATS.

Concert begins at 8. Doors open at 7½.

THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

"KITTY McGEE," NEW SONG AND CHOrus, by Henry Tucker, 35 cents; "Live in My Heart and Pay No Rent," 30 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway; Branch, 208 Bowery.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITEstone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"

BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,

"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT."

$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

makes no nomination, but heartily concurs in the nomination made by the State of Kentucky. [Applause.]

Massachusetts—Chairman of the Delegation—Massachusetts makes no nomination.

Michigan—Chairman of the Delegation—Michigan makes no nomination.

Minnesota—Chairman of the Delegation—Minnesota makes no nomination.

Mississippi—Chairman of the Delegation—Mr. President, the State of Mississippi makes no nomination, but most cordially seconds the nomination of Gen. Blair.

Missouri—The Chairman of the Delegation—Missouri makes no nomination, but seconds the nomination of Gen. Blair. [Applause.]

Nebraska—The Chairman of the Delegation—Nebraska makes no nomination, but seconds the nomination of Gen. Frank P. Blair. [Applause.]

Nevada—The Chairman of the Delegation—Nevada makes no nomination, but seconds that of Frank P. Blair.

New-Hampshire—The Chairman of the Delegation—New-Hampshire makes no nomination.

New-Jersey—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

New-York—Mr. Tilden—The delegation of New-York desires to be passed for the present.

North Carolina—The Chairman of the Delegation—Mr. President, North Carolina makes no nomination for Vice-President, but in order to show the people of the United States that we have no prejudice against a gallant soldier who fought for his section of the country, we desire to second the nomination of Gen. Francis P. Blair. [Applause.]

Ohio—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

Oregon—The Chairman of the Delegation—Oregon makes no nomination, but seconds the nomination of Gen. Francis P. Blair.

Pennsylvania—Mr. Woodward—Mr. President, the State of Pennsylvania makes no nomination, but I am instructed by the delegation of Pennsylvania to second the nomination of that brave soldier and judicious statesman, Gen. Frank P. Blair. [Applause.]

Rhode Island—The Chairman of the Delegation—Rhode Island makes no nomination.

South Carolina—Mr. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, the State of South Carolina answers her call, not by her Chairman, but by her best beloved son, a soldier, who knows better than I do to interchange the courtesies which belong to enemies in war and friends in peace. I have the honor to introduce to this Convention, Mr. Wade Hampton. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF WADE HAMPTON.

Mr. Chairman: The only reason I can give why my State has done me the honor to ask me to speak for her on this occasion is, I suppose, that I met the distinguished gentleman whose name has been presented by Kentucky on more than one field. Our State wishes me to say to the soldiers, and in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois—the distinguished soldier from Illinois—that the soldiers of the South cordially, heartily and cheerfully accept the right hand of friendship which is extended to them. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] We wish to show that we appreciate the kindness and cordiality that has been extended to us by all classes. We wish particularly to make an acknowledgment to the Federal soldiers who have met us so cordially and so friendly. It is due to them, I think, that they should have the second place upon the ticket. It is due to that Convention, which so cordially approved your platform; it is due to the South, and I, for my State, most heartily and cordially second the nomination of Gen. Blair.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Hampton was congratulated personally by Gen. McClernand, amid the applause of the Convention and the spectators.

The call of States was then proceeded with as follows:

Tennessee—The Chairman of the Delegation—Tennessee makes no nomination, but concurs in and most cordially indorses the nomination of Gen. Blair. [Cheers.]

Texas—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

Vermont—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

Virginia—Gen. Kemper—As a son of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, I am instructed to strike hands with the soldiers of the army of the North, and, in the name of Virginia, to accept and ratify, as a token of the perpetuity of this Union, the nomination of Major-Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.

West Virginia—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

Wisconsin—The Chairman of the Delegation—No nomination.

New-York—Mr. Tilden—The State of New-York, following Ohio and the other great States of the Northwest, concurs in the nomination of Gen. Frank P. Blair.

[Cries of "Good!" and cheers.]

LIST OF CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Alabama—No nomination.
Arkansas—No nomination.
California—Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.
Connecticut—No nomination.
Delaware—No nomination.
Florida—No nomination.
Georgia—No nomination.
Illinois—No nomination.
Indiana—No nomination.
Iowa—A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.
Kansas—Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.
Kentucky—Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.
Louisiana—Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.
Maine—Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.
Maryland—Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.
Massachusetts—No nomination.
Michigan—No nomination.
Minnesota—No nomination.
Mississippi—Blair.
Missouri—Blair.
Nebraska—Blair.
Nevada—Blair.
New Hampshire—No nomination.
New-Jersey—No nomination.
New-York—Blair.
North Carolina—Blair.
Ohio—No nomination.
Oregon—Blair.
Pennsylvania—Blair.
Rhode Island—No nomination.
South Carolina—Blair.
Tennessee—Blair.
Texas—No nomination.
Vermont—No nomination.
Virginia—Blair.
West Virginia—No nomination.
Wisconsin—No nomination.

Mr. Charles W. Blair, of Kansas—Mr. Chairman, as I had the honor to present to this Convention the name of Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, I now desire, on behalf of his friends and at his instance, to withdraw his name, and move that the nomination of Frank P. Blair be made by acclamation.

Mr. O'Neil, of Iowa—In view of the almost unanimous sentiment of this Convention, I beg leave, in the name of the Iowa delegation, to withdraw the name of Gen. Dodge, and to second the nomination of Gen. Frank P. Blair. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania—As I have understood the rulings of the Chair, it has been that it is required that the States be called and the ballot cast. I move that the rule be suspended, and that the nomination of Francis P. Blair be made by acclamation.

There being expressions of dissent Mr. Bigler withdrew his motion.

The motion to declare the nomination of Francis P. Blair by acclamation was lost.

BALLOT FOR CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call of States as follows:

Alabama—The Chairman of the Delegation—I take pleasure in casting the votes of my State for that accomplished soldier of the Union army, Gen. Francis P. Blair.

Arkansas—Her entire vote for Francis P. Blair.
California—Her entire vote for Francis P. Blair.
Connecticut—Her six votes for Gen. Blair.
Delaware—Three votes for Gen. Blair.
Florida—Three votes for Gen. Blair.
Georgia—Nine votes for Gen. Blair.
Illinois—Her entire vote for Frank P. Blair.
Indiana—Twelve and a half votes for Francis P. Blair, one-half being absent.
Several delegates—Make it unanimous.
The Chairman of the Indiana delegation—We make it unanimous.
Iowa—Her eight votes for Gen. Blair.
Kansas—Her three votes for Frank P. Blair.
Kentucky—Her entire vote for Gen. Blair.
Louisiana—Her seven votes for Gen. Blair.
Maine—Her seven votes for Blair.
Maryland—Her seven votes for Gen. Frank P. Blair.
Massachusetts—Her twelve votes for Gen. Blair. [Applause.]
Michigan—Her eight votes for Gen. Blair.
Minnesota—Her full vote for Gen. Blair.
Mississippi—Her full vote for Gen. Blair.
Missouri—Her eleven votes for Gen Blair.
Nebraska—Her vote for Gen. Blair.
Nevada—Her vote for Gen. Blair.
New-Hampshire—Her vote for Gen. Blair.
New-York—Mr. Kiernan—In the absence of our Chairman, I am directed by the delegation to say that New-York casts thirty-three votes for Gen. Blair. [Applause.]
North Carolina—Her vote for Gen. Blair.
Ohio—Twenty-one votes for Gen. Blair.
Oregon—Her three votes for Gen. Francis P. Blair.
Pennsylvania—The Chairman of the Delegation—Pennsylvania casts her twenty-six votes for Gen. Blair, and proposes next November to cast her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair by more than twenty thousand majority. [Applause.]
Rhode Island—Her four votes for Gen. Blair.
South Carolina—Her six votes for Gen. Blair.

GEN. FORREST INTRODUCED.

Tennessee—The Chairman of the Delegation—Mr. Chairman, it is the pleasure of the Tennessee delegation that the vote of the State of Tennessee shall be cast by a distinguished Southern soldier, whom I have the honor to present to the Convention—the well-known Gen. N. B. Forrest. [Great applause.]

Gen. Forrest—I have the pleasure, Sir, to cast the vote of Tennessee for Gen. Blair. And I here wish to take this occasion to thank the delegates here for the kind and uniformly courteous treatment that the Southern delegates have received at this Convention. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman of the Texas Delegation—Mr. President, the Texas delegation desire that a distinguished soldier from that State should respond for it.

GEN. SMITH, OF TEXAS.

Gen. Smith, of Texas—Mr. President, I esteem it a great honor that I have been requested by the Chairman of the Texas delegation and the members of that delegation, on this occasion to cast the six votes of the State of Texas for Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair. It is in evidence that the soldiers of Texas who fought through the Confederate war will give, when we come to vote, as warm a reception in the support of Gen. Frank P. Blair as we did on the field of battle from the commencement of the war to the end of it. [Cheers.]

Vermont—Five for Gen. Blair.
Virginia—Ten for Gen. Blair.
West Virginia—Five for Francis P. Blair.
Wisconsin—Eight for Gen. Francis P. Blair.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT.

The Secretary—The vote stands upon Vice-President as follows: Whole vote of the Electoral College, 317, which were given unanimously for Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.

CHAOS AGAIN.

Three hearty cheers greeted this announcement, and another scene of noise and confusion ensued, a number of delegates clamoring: "Mr. Chairman," and attempting to gain the attention of the Convention.

The Chairman hammered with his gavel, and the Secretary informed the delegates that the vote had not yet been announced.

The Chairman—The unanimous vote having been cast for Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice-President, he is declared the candidate of the Democratic Party for Vice-President.

[Loud cries of "Seymour, Seymour."]

Mr Cox, of New-York—I only rise to make a motion. We have made a unanimous declaration of Democratic principles; we have made a unanimous choice as our candidate for President, and I move, Sir, that our nomination for Vice-President be made unanimous by both delegations and audience. [A voice in the gallery, "With a will."]

Another scene of intense enthusiasm and excitement followed, delegates and audience rising to their feet and joining in cheer after cheer.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed by this Convention to inform the nominees of the action of this Convention, and to tender them the nominations made here to-day; and that the members of the Committee be named by the delegations of the several States.

Mr. McKerr, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that one from each State as a committee man be appointed to wait upon the President and Vice-President, and notify them of their election.

The question was taken and the resolution adopted.

The Secretary—Before reading the resolutions which have been sent to the table, I desire to make the following announcement before any confusion ensues. The members of the Democratic National Committee are requested to meet at their rooms in Tammany Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening, for organization and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be prepared and published in pamphlet form by E. O. Perrin, Secretary of the Convention.

The Chairman—If there be no objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to. (No objection was made.) I am requested to read the following telegraphic dispatch:

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, July 9, 1868.

A. J. Steinman, Pennsylvania Delegation:

The Democratic voters of this City are now firing fifty guns for the nomination of Horatio Seymour, and his nomination is received with the greatest enthusiasm and satisfaction.

GEORGE W. KENDRICK.

Mr. Kernan, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the delegates of the National Convention is extended to the citizens of the City of New-York, for their large-hearted courtesy and generous hospitality during their session in this Metropolis, the only great City which never faltered in her devotion to the Democracy, the Constitution and the laws. [Cheers.]

The question was taken and the resolution adopted.

Mr. White, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the President and other officers of the Convention, for the able, impartial and most satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. [Cheers.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Vallandigham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize cordially with the workingmen of the United States in their efforts to protect the rights and promote the interests of labor and of the laboring classes of the country.

The resolution was adopted.

The Chairman—The roll will now be called, and the Chairmen of the delegations will please name the Committee to wait upon the President and Vice-President and inform them of their nomination.

The Secretary—More than half the votes are already in. Those who have not done so, will please pass them up to the Chair.

While the delegations were thus nominating this Committee, the following resolutions were offered and voted upon:

A delegate from Montana moved that the Territories be represented in the committee to inform the President and Vice-President of their nomination.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman—Unless there is some objection to that proposition it will be considered agreed to. There is no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. Sansom, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates of this Convention be tendered to the Tammany Society for the use of their splendid Hall, and to the Manhattan Club, of this City, for their generous hospitality.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McKerr, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Press of New-York for the faithful record report of the proceedings of this Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania—I move that this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

The Chairman—I think we are hardly through. Until the announcement of the Committee to wait upon the President and Vice-President, and inform them of their nomination, a motion to adjourn *sine die* will not be in order.

Mr. Woodward—I withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of New-York—Mr. Chairman, I wish simply to make a suggestion to the Chair, which has been made to me by delegates from all parts of the Union, and it is to the effect—which I hope our distinguished Secretary, the Chief-Justice from Utah [laughter], will announce, and it is simply that there will be a ratification to-night, in Union-square, of the nominations of this convention, at 8 o'clock, and the delegation's hope that Tammany Hall will take charge of it.

The Secretary repeated the announcement, with the addition that everybody and everybody's wife was requested to be present. [Laughter.]

Mr. Perrin proceeded to read the list of delegates appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination.

THANKS TO MR. CHASE.

Mr. Kiernan, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are tendered to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase for the justice, dignity and impartiality with which he presided over the Court of Impeachment on the trial of President Andrew Johnson.

[Applause, and cries of "We have already done that."]

The motion was put and carried by acclamation.

Gen. McCook, of Ohio—I move, Sir, that this Convention having performed its important duty, do now adjourn. [Voices, "*Sine die*."

Gen. McCook—*Sine die*.

The motion was put by the Chair and carried, and at 3:50 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*, amid enthusiastic cheers for Seymour and Blair.

After the Adjournment—A Plentiful Lack of Enthusiasm—The Democratic Wet Blanket—How the Catastrophe Occurred—The Departing Desponding Delegates—Scenes and Incidents—Accident in Union-square.

The delegations went out from the hall after completing their work, by the resurrection of the Blair family, with a simulated courage to face the results. They found no gathering crowds, heard no roaring guns, no rattling drums, no frenzied shouts; saw nor heard anywhere as they wended to their hotels, any sign or token of even a simulated enthusiasm. True, indeed, that when they took leave of their senses and nominated Seymour, the guns that had been posted in Union-square attempted to belch forth a salute, but even that pre-arranged expression of official glee was cut short by a disastrous accident to a bystander, and the last echo of these guns was the last sound of pretended joy. When the final adjournment came in the afternoon, time had been afforded to reflect on the events of the day, and there was a universal conclusion that nothing now remained for the Democratic Party but to purchase a tomb-stone and secure a biographer. The delegates themselves were the most conscious of this fact, and it was difficult at a late hour in the afternoon to find any one who had been a member of the body, so thoroughly ashamed were they of the work of their hands. Each individual looked reproachfully upon his comrades and muttered "thou canst not say I did it!" While the Democracy from a distance mourned, the Tammanyites were cast down and disheartened. Even their audacity quailed at the prospect of entering upon a canvass with a leader covered with personal dishonor, as Horatio Seymour had said himself he would be if he should accept the nomination. The street talk everywhere all over the City showed that he had correctly estimated the situation. Men everywhere admitted that such a nomination, conferred under such circumstances, was not only pregnant with disaster, but if accepted tainted the recipient with personal infamy. Horatio Seymour first said of himself what thousands repeated of him.

The nomination of Blair was the final Democratic catastrophe. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention had urged the name of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, for the Vice-Presidency. The Convention ignored this expressed preference, and chose to insure defeat by saddling their ticket with the Blairs. At least so said street gossip when the little excitement caused by the unexpected accident had subsided, and men had time to consider the day's work with sober judgment. Nevertheless an attempt was made to arouse the people. The great wagon, with the large bell and revolving tenets of last Fall's campaign, was started out with Seymour's portrait substituted for Hoffman's, but is pressed through busy Broadway, creating no more excitement than does the glued trace wagon in its daily rounds. The placard, "New-York good for 80,000 majority," provoked a lugubrious shake of the head from Democrats, and a lively, incredulous laugh from Republicans; but the wagon, in pursuing its funeral way, gathered not even a throng of mourners in its wake. They had not the heart to follow their dead hopes in ghastly and unseemly parade through the crowded streets. The great bell on the wagon, too, was a troublous sound, and one crestfallen Democrat was heard to say: "That almost forces me to tears—it sounds like the knell of our party." Universally it was felt that the Democracy had surrendered before the battle had fairly begun. The Western Democrats said of the ticket that it wouldn't do; the Eastern brethren said they were afraid of it, while the Southern merely wondered what State it would carry. There was on the Democratic horizon last night not a sign of promise anywhere, unless it might be a slight speck in a belief which was wide-spread, that Seymour would absolutely refuse the nomination even now, and that there would be a chance to repair the disaster.

HOW THE CATASTROPHE OCCURRED.

Wednesday evening the Ohio delegation had a meeting, when it was resolved to put Horatio Seymour in nomination. The New-York delegation was in session at the same time, and news of this intended action was carried there. The State had first determined by a vote of 37 to 24 to cast the 33 votes of the State for Chief Justice Chase upon the ballot that should succeed that upon which Mr. Hendricks showed a retrogression, as they felt that they could not leave the Indianian so long as he showed a rising vote. The news of the intended action of Ohio was a bomb-shell among them, and once more brought Mr. Seymour to a declination. His refusal to be a candidate was so earnest, so decisive, and was taken to the Ohio rooms in such authoritative shape, that the delegation of that State apparently took him at his word, and promised to forego their intention and to await the developments of the future.

But a harder fate awaited Horatio Seymour than befel Cæsar upon the Lupercal nineteen hundred years ago. The Roman refused the crown but thrice, but the New-Yorker was forced five times to deny his admiring countrymen. Ohio was not as good as her word. On the twenty-second ballot she voted for Seymour. He declined the proffered honor. Ohio persisted, and Seymour disappeared down the back stairs with the rejected honor firmly fastened on his back.

The end of Ohio, whatever motive dictated her action, was reached by the use of the simplest means. McCook seized the moment when the Convention was tired, disgusted, sick at heart, to spring a new name, sure of three States to follow his lead. As was expected, the others naturally and rapidly followed their lead, like a flock of sheep jumping after the bell-wether. It was an accident, but a most disastrous mischance to the Democracy. After the delegates had done their party to the death, they cast about for reasons why they had done it, but could find none satisfactory. Many did, indeed, declare that it could be found in the fact that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," but this explanation being hardly complimentary to the delegates, they refused to entertain the solution. But they could give none better. Emerging from the wild vortex of the excitement of the moment, they were utterly unable to imagine how they had been drawn into it. They had sprung at a possibility, as the proverbial dog dropped the substance to clutch the shadow, and they felt and acted afterward as foolish as that animal.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

When the ballot had terminated, Mr. Tilden, of New-York, sought Mr. Seymour and found him in one of the large ante-rooms of the Convention Hall, entirely alone and with the tears streaming from his eyes, "My God, Tilden, what shall I do? This is terrible!" exclaimed the reluctant one. The placid Tilden was equal to the occasion, and replied with something pertinent, if not original: "Sir, the Presidency has sought you, not you the Presidency, and you must take it." Consoler and consoled locked arms and sought more retired quarters mutually happy.

THE HEGIRA.

It was of a most mournful character, for it was out of the fat Egypt and the pilgrim bore a broken idol with them. At all the hotels there was a bustle and confusion last evening. The delegates had tarried to the last moment in this City of high prices, and were anxious to get away before a financial crisis was added to a political crash. Hence they hurried their departure by the earliest conveyance, and all the trains were burdened with saddened apostles of the latest edition of the chameleon creed of Democracy. The Pendleton men took down their flag from Thirteenth-street, and sadly furling it, took their way homeward, with depleted pockets. By this evening all the fuss and fury of the Convention will have disappeared from the City, and the City will be all the better for it.

MORE MAGNANIMITY.

The Democracy was driven last night to sore straits and found comfort in small things. One of these was the publicity given to a letter from Mr. Pendleton to Washington McLean, and which had been in the custody of John A. Green, Jr., of New-York. The letter is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home but you are not here. I must say what I want by note.

As soon as you get to New-York see Governor Seymour. You know well my affection and admiration for him. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last Fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence—I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years—you know I am sincere.

Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride—an honest pride. I believe—in the good-will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor over-ruling, that I am ready—anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself.

Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good-bye. God bless you!

Very truly,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

To Washington McLean, Esq.

At the Manhattan Club.

Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair spent a portion of last evening at the Manhattan Club, where a subcommittee from the General Committee of the Democratic Convention attended at 9:30 o'clock to congratulate him upon his nomination. There was no speech-making. The affair was merely an informal gathering, and the conversation was upon general subjects. The only allusion to his nomination that Gov. Seymour was observed to make was, that he would have preferred seeing some one else selected.

A formal tender of the nomination will be made to Gov. Seymour this evening at 8, in front of Tammany Hall.

The Accident.

During the firing of the salute in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a sad accident occurred. As the guns were being served by the artillerists in the park at Union-square, Mr. Ernest Fuller, of No. 515 Fifth-street, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of one of the pieces, both of his arms being badly shattered, the left side of his face and both eyes being burned. The unfortunate man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Brocker, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

THE NOMINATIONS.

How the News was Received in the Country—The Democrats Disappointed and the Republicans Rejoiced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The news of the nominations at New-York overshadowed all subjects here to-day, and they are the exclusive topic of comment to-night. The sudden nomination of Seymour took everybody by surprise, save some few who are familiar with the wily strategy whereby New-York politicians accomplish their ends, and who have all the time believed that the unwilling man would at last prove to be the man for the nomination. Such men did not believe in the sincerity of his repeated declinations, and, therefore, accepted the final result with the significant remark, "I told you so." When the nomination of Blair was received, the Republicans were thrown into an ecstacy of delight, and the universal sentiment among them was that, of all the prominent candidates named, the weakest ticket had been selected. The effect upon the Republicans has been wonderfully inspiriting, while the Democrats in Congress received the news with forebodings of defeat; in fact, not less than half a dozen prominent Democratic members from the West declared that the ticket was already beaten, and one from New-York said that there was one, and but one, weaker candidate before the Convention. The nominations are indeed a wet blanket to the Democracy in Congress, who were either for Pendleton or Hendricks, while the outside sentiment here was for Hancock. All parties are disappointed, and the feeling between the supporters of Pendleton and Hendricks is very bitter. Each charge the other with treachery; and the friends of Hendricks say that but for the action of Ohio in springing Seymour's name on the Convention as they did, Hendricks would have been nominated in one or two more ballots. The disappointment of Hancock and Hendricks is, of course, very great, as each was led to believe by their friends in the Convention that he would be nominated. Scores of dispatches, all of one tenor, poured in upon them yesterday and to-day until the final break. The Republicans in Congress are abundantly satisfied with the ticket, and say that, as against such a platform and Blair's revolutionary letter, they can sweep every Northern State. Their enthusiasm has increased one hundred per cent. since the nominations were concluded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 9.

The nominations of the New-York Convention took the Democrats here by surprise, and created no enthusiasm whatever. Prominent Democrats on the streets freely expressed their disgust at Seymour and the artifices of his friends; while the friends of Hancock and Chase indulged in numerous lingual phrases uncomplimentary to the wily New-Yorkers, who they believe intended to slaughter Hancock from the very start. The nomination of Blair for the Vice-Presidency fell like a wet blanket upon the disappointed and chagrined Democracy. They have no heart to work for a man who is an avowed revolutionist. It is safe to say that not one word of approval or a hurrah has been evinced here over the result of the long agony. A funeral pall could not have produced a more depressing influence. The Republicans, of course, are in high glee over the result of the New-York Convention, and regard the nomination of Seymour as furnishing a successor to Gen. Lee—to yield an unconditional surrender to Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURKEVILLE, Va., Thursday, June 9.

The nomination of Horatio Seymour, which has just been announced to the Internal Improvement Convention, was wholly unexpected and is a disappointment. The people were expecting Mr. Chase would be the man.

Associated Press Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

The nomination of Seymour was rather coldly received here. Crowds around the bulletin boards dispersed quietly, no cheers being heard. This evening a salute of one hundred guns is to be fired in Independence-square.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, July 9.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in this city, this afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair for the offices of President and Vice-President.

CUBA, N. Y., Thursday, July 9.

One hundred guns were fired this evening, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Thursday, July 9.

Whitehall greets the nomination of Seymour with a salute of one hundred guns. A procession, with banners and music, was parading the streets.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Thursday, July 9.

The Oswald Hose Company are now firing one hundred guns, in honor of the nomination of Mr. Seymour.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 9.

The news of the nomination of Mr. Seymour was very unexpected here. There had been a very general expectation among the people that Mr. Chase would come in at the last hour.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, July 9.

A large Democratic meeting was held here to-night to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, July 9.

Two hundred guns were fired to-night in honor of the Democratic nominations at New-York. Speeches, fireworks and bonfires were the order of the night.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, July 9.

The Democrats fired one hundred guns to-night, in honor of the New-York nominations.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 9.

Seymour's nomination for President gives general satisfaction here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9.

A grand mass meeting of the Democracy was held to-night in honor of the nomination of Seymour. Powerful speeches were made by Gens. Cobb, Toombs and others. The city is illuminated.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 9.

The Conservatives will hold a meeting at the Theatre on Saturday night to ratify the New-York nominations. Messrs. Goode, Bocock, Baldwin and others will address it.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, July 9.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair is received here with the greatest enthusiasm. A large flag was immediately displayed from the Democratic headquarters, bearing the names of the candidates, and a salute of 100 guns was fired from Federal Hill, and there was speaking at night. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, will speak to-morrow night.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9.

The nomination of Seymour was received here with enthusiasm. There will be a grand demonstration to-morrow night.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 9.

A very large Democratic meeting was held at the Court-house to-night to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. R. L. Letcher, of Saline County; D. A. Sutton, Major W. C. Jones, Capt. Tobin, and others, spoke. A national salute was fired, and thirteen extra guns for Blair. An unusual amount of enthusiasm is manifested. A fine display of fireworks, music, &c., coupled with the large number of persons present, made it one of the most successful meetings that has been held here since the war. The nominations seem to give universal satisfaction to the Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 9.

The Democratic newspaper offices all displayed the National flag upon the announcement of the nomination of Horatio Seymour to the Presidency to-night. Further demonstrations of endorsement were made.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 9.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The ratification meeting to-night, though called after 3 o'clock, was the largest assemblage ever congregated here since 1861. The Democratic newspaper offices, the principal hotels, and many other public as well as private buildings, were illuminated. The crowd on Jefferson-street, at the newspaper offices, numbered fully 20,000 persons, including many ladies. Speeches were made by Gen. Pike, Col. Galloway, Duncan McRea, and others.

An immense procession is now marching through the streets, displaying flags marked with Seymour's and Blair's names.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 9.

The Democracy of this city ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair, this evening, by the firing of one hundred guns, a procession with music, and addresses by prominent citizens from the balcony of the Syracuse House. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 9.

Upon the announcement of the nomination of Seymour, a large crowd gathered, and stirring speeches were made by Neill S. Brown, Perry S. Foote and others.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 9.

The nominations of the Democratic Convention were received with wild enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and prominent Democrats were serenaded. An impromptu meeting was held and addresses were delivered by Sheriff C. Darcy, and Messrs. Guthrie, Robbins, Smith and others.

THE CANDIDATES.

Biographical Sketch of Horatio Seymour.

Horatio Seymour was born in 1811, in Onondaga County, in this State, and had been practicing law successfully for many years in what was at that time the comparatively small village of Utica, when about the year 1842 he commenced his political career and represented his district for three successive years in the State Legislature. Nothing notable is recorded of his early efforts in politics, which he seems soon to have abandoned to a degree, returning to the practice of his profession. He was known at this time as a member of the "Old Hunker" faction in the Democratic Party, and after a spirited contest between it and the "Barnburners" in 1850, Mr. Seymour obtained the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He was signally defeated, while all the rest of the Democratic ticket was successful, carrying the State by large majorities. In every subsequent contest in which he engaged he fell behind his ticket.

He was again a candidate for the first office in the State in 1852, and this time was elected by less than 3,000 majority. Mr. Sandford E. Church was elected Lieutenant-Govenor at the same time by more than 6,000 majority. During his term of office he vetoed the Maine Liquor law. In 1854, he was a candidate for reëlection, but his vote fell off more than 100,000, and for the second time he suffered defeat and was laid upon the shelf. During this early portion of his political career Gov. Seymour had not achieved any reputation for the enunciation and support of any great principle. He developed a good deal of aptness in manœuvering within the ranks of his party for his own advancement, especially in the campaign of 1854, where, while he obtained the support of the "Softs," the successors of the old "Barnburners" or Van Buren men, he still managed to retain the confidence in a great measure of the "Hard Shells." He was always a politician of the pro-slavery school, but induced many of the "Free Soil" men to vote for him.

The breaking out of the war brought new issues before the country, or intensified the old ones. It was not safe in 1861, here, at the North, to be an avowed enemy to the policy of a vigorous fighting of the Southern fiend with fire. Some politicians and newspapers made very short and sudden turns about that time when forced into a corner. Others secretly and silently awaited the first opportunity to deal covert blows at the life of the nation in behalf of the Southern foe. In 1862, the first enthusiasm of the roused nation having somewhat subsided, and the hardships of the conflict beginning to make themselves felt at the North, Horatio Seymour, and those who acted with him, took the field cautiously, and, without going too far in defiance of the patriotic sentiments of the majority, succeeded in gaining enough of their votes to place him once more in the Gubernatorial Chair. This time, too, he ran far behind the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. As soon as he was inaugurated he commenced a policy calculated to obstruct, as far as possible, the efforts of the Government to quell the rebellion. In his first message, in the language of this journal in January, 1863, "by dilating with emphasis upon State Rights—by denouncing arbitrary arrests—by elaborately arguing against the rightful possibility of martial law outside of the military lines—and by stigmatizing the Emancipation Proclamation of the President as "impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional," he did his best to diminish confidence in the General Government. At the same time he sought to stir up petty jealousies among the States. The efforts which he made during his term of office to prevent the enlistment of troops in this State and his action before and during the fearful riots in this City, are well known in this community, although in the lapse of time many have ceased to realize their enormity. But all the efforts of those whose "wish was father to the thought" when they declared the war for the suppression of the rebellion a failure, were themselves ignominiously unsuccessful. Gov. Seymour was nominated for Governor again in 1864, and was defeated by Fenton, by a majority much larger than that by which Lincoln at the same time overwhelmed McClellan.

The war was closed, and the mouths of those who had spoken for the rebels were closed too for awhile. During the last four years Gov. Seymour has resided quietly at Utica, where his pent-up powers have had no political field for their exercise. He has never held any office under the National Government, and has never sat in national councils. Outside of his own State he is about as well known as Gov. Packer, Gov. Parker, or Gov. English, beyond the confines of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey or Connecticut. Perhaps it would be just as well for him if he were not so well known in New-York.

Sketch of Francis P. Blair.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency is a son of Francis P. Blair, of Virginia, a prominent Democrat in the time of Gen. Jackson, and still faithful to his principles when, in after years, he assisted in forming the Republican Party, to which Jackson, had he lived, with all the rest of the loyal Democrats, would have attached himself. The subject of this sketch was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821. He settled in Missouri in 1840, together with his brother, Montgomery Blair, formerly Postmaster-General. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1841. During the Mexican war he served as a private soldier with Doniphan and Kearny. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1852. Becoming a member of Congress in 1856, he served until the breaking out of the rebellion, meanwhile taking an active part in the ranks of the Republican Party. At the beginning of the war he engaged actively in organizing troops in Missouri, and together with Gen. Lyon, seized the arsenal and captured the militia of the State, who sympathized with the rebellion, and under the orders of Gov. Price contemplated joining the Southern forces. Gen. Blair served with distinction throughout the war. He served with great credit in all the Western campaigns, and commanded a corps under Gen. Sherman in the famous march to the sea. Since the war closed, on account of some difficulties in the local politics of his State, and especially because of the exclusion of his vote because he could not take what is termed the "iron-clad" oath in Missouri, he has become alienated from his old political views and has of late acted with the Democratic Party. His recent letter, in which he declares that the President to be elected ought to nullify the Reconstruction acts, doubtless had much to do with his nomination. His policy would involve the country in another bloody war; that of the Republicans calls for a speedily settlement and peace.

How Gen. Blair Sank the Wrong Shirt—A Tale with a Moral.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 8.

The Blairs were raised in Washington City, and the boys then, as ever since, had enlarged ideas of the consequence of the "Blair family." They were big, strapping fellows, and smaller chaps always avoided them for the wantonness with which they imposed on those too weak to defend themselves. Thirty or thirty-five years ago the canal which now serves Washington City as a sewer was not the mud-hole it has become of late years. It was a favorite bathing-place for boys, particularly the smaller ones, who did not venture to go to the river. On one of these occasions, when Frank and one or two other of the Blairs were present, a little fellow in advance of the others picked up a shirt from the pile of clothing and began to dress. As the boy was a very little one, the opportunity to show the power of a Blair was too good to be lost. Frank snatched the shirt from the child and threw it overboard. The outcry at so mean an act, he answered with laughter, for his big brothers stood by him. The shirt not sinking so fast as he wished, he threw chunks of mud and stones upon it, until the over-freighted garment went down. Frank laughed long and loud; the little boy cried; whereupon Frank, as a punishment for not accepting as an honor the notice taken of the garment by the Blairs, threw additional weights upon the sunken shirt.

By this time all except the Blairs had dressed themselves, and the pile of unclaimed clothes was reduced to those belonging to them, and the lad selected as a victim. The Blairs had enjoyed their pastime, dancing in aboriginal costume, but turned now to their own clothes. One of their shirts was missing. The supposed victim had found his own garment and escaped to a safe distance. Terrible was the profanity and wild the wrath when the truth became apparent that Frank Blair had thrown his own shirt overboard and had sunk it irrecoverably. The little boy whose shirt he sunk in the Washington Canal is a delegate to the Tammany Convention, and he at least will recall the incident we have related, and laugh at Gen. Blair's blundering persistency in sinking the wrong shirt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝ for money, and 94⅞@95 for the account.

The following are the opening prices for American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	73⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Central	102
Atlantic and Great Western	36

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 9.

United States Five-twenty bonds open dull at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 36s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 4s. 11d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 45s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard active at 61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese firm at 58s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon firm at 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 2[illegible] ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ⅌ gallon. Sugar, 25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. [illegible]eed Oil, £32 5s. ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9—1:20 P. M.

United States 5-20s are quiet and steady. Railroad shares, however, are flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 9.

COTTON—The market is somewhat easier and rather more active. The sales will exceed the estimate made at the opening, and probably foot up about 12,000 bales. Quotations are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steadier. Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased since last report £98,000 sterling.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9—5 P. M.

Consols at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95 for the account. United States Five-twenties, 73@73⅛; Erie shares, 45¾; Illinois Centrals, 101⅞.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 9.

United States Five-twenties close at 77⅛@77¼ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 9—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, and the sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening by several thousand bales, and now only foot up 8,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 62s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed quiet at 1s. 6d. per gallon for Refined. Sugar closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 9.

Petroleum has advanced to 53 francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 9.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Spring Extras, $7 75@$9. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1, sales at $1 94; No. 2 at $1 82. CORN active, and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at 87½c. RYE dull, at $1 48@$1 55. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firmer and quiet. MESS PORK $28. LARD firm, held at 18½c., buyers offer 18c.@18¼c. DRY Salted Shoulders active, at 11½c. Sweet-cured, Smoked, and Canvassed HAMS, 19c. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $5 37½@$7 75 for fair to good. LIVE HOGS less active and declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $8 12½@$9 for choice. RECEIPTS to-day—2,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 Live Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and easier; Corn to Buffalo, 3⅝c.; to Oswego, 7¼c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 9.

FLOUR has advanced 25c. on Spring grades; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$11 for No. 1 and 2 Spring; $11 25@$11 50 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $2 05. CORN in good demand, and the market may be quoted at about $1 04 for No. 1 Illinois; sales 51,000 bushels, to arrive, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels Indiana, on the spot, at $1 02. OATS scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$26 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—1,130,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—23,400 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Peas, 1,689,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday July 9.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 106,000 bushels; FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 11½c.@12c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York. FLOUR, $9@$9 75 for City ground, Spring. WHEAT firm; $1 95 bid for a cargo No. 1 Chicago, but refused. CORN opened strong, but closed weak; sales 50,000 bushels No. 1 sound at $1; later offered at 99c. without buyers. OATS dull; offered at 76½c. to arrive, 77c. on the spot. MESS PORK, $28 25@$28 50, and quiet. LARD quiet at 17½c.@17¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 9.

COTTON quiet and firmer; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 320 bales; exports, 443 bales. Gold, 139⅞@140¼. Sterling Exchange, 153½@155½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $7 50; Treble Extra, $9; Choice, $11 50@$12. CORN quiet at 95c. OATS firmer at 72½c. PORK firm at $29. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 17c.@18c.; Keg, 19½c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 9.

TOBACCO—Sales, 300 hhds. Premium at $12. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$10 75. WHEAT, Prime New, $1 95. CORN, 91c.@92c., in bulk. OATS, 78c.@79c. RYE, $1 85. MESS PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 17c. for tierce. WHISKY nominal.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 9.

COTTON—Receipts, 4 bales; exports, 2 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 85. CORN, 92½c. OATS, 73c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON higher; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 9.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; receipts none; exports, 161 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 256 bales; receipts, 87 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 8.

FLOUR is quoted at $6 25@$7 50. New WHEAT, $1 90@1 95. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52½. Gold, 140¾.

[Advertisement]

BUSINESS MEN WANT CLERKS AND APPRENTICES who have just the right talent for their particular pursuit. These traits are indicated by PHRENOLOGY, and the right man directed to the right place. Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway. See THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July. Only 30 cents.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES to improve the sight of old and young without the distressing effect of frequent changes. Inventor—SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	July 11	New-York	London.
Hibernia	July 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	July 11	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Paymaster E. M. Hart, J. Hurtado, Grassi di Vigo, C. A. Thomas, W. Gouce, Mr. Foster, John D. Wilson, Mrs. Waydelin, Robert Hanna, W. Suaden, John Gibson, Henry Lenon, Fred. L. Castle, Mrs. Adelia Potter and child, M. Driscoll, Gen. Hilario Parra, Robert Tricke, Gustav Leisching, T. Astaya, H. O. Kada, N. Diena, G. M. Reynvaan, M. G. Gill, Rev. T. W. Thompson, W-ke-ko-kechro. For San Francisco—Mrs. Bailey Bateman, W. J. Thompson, D. B. Hinckley, wife and 2 children, Mrs. S. Sheehan, J. L. Riddle, H. Hynenain, wife and 2 servants and family, Geo. B. Keyes, H. L. Duval and wife, Capt. N. Mathews, O. C. Fleming, E. O. Roworth, E. H. Haskins, Mrs. Margaret Ward, Bernard Ward, John Winter, H. G. Thornton and wife, Miss Gertrude Judge, S. B. Stonehill, Chas. W. King, John Eitel, Natale, Kahn, C. W. Clauss, Gustavus Ringling, Mrs. O. Fuller, daughter and 2 children, Mrs. B. McDougal and 3 children, Miss Grace Darley, Walrath and family, Mrs. Brubacker and children, J. G. Lowery, H. Larkins, Mrs. Sarah S. Alder, Mrs. H. O. Beatty and children, Lem. Harris, W. Clark, C. S. Bert, Gen. J. Hewston and wife, J. H. Pickens, Chas. Alexander, J. E. Reese, Thad. Travers, Mrs. Welbergland son, Miss Hoagland, Mrs. Cutter and brother, John C. Vine, Rev. O. Thomas, Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. J. B. Hill, Mrs. Thomas and child, Miss Hattie Shields, Mrs. W. Russell, Miss Ellen Howe, Miss Phœbe Sprague, Mrs. L. J. Jones, W. C. Madden, Henry Zunen and wife, Miss Hattie Seymour, Miss L. Patrick, Mrs. Brown, sister and child, R. H. Treaskins and wife, G. W. Staples, Mrs. Woodward, A. H. Anderson, B. A. Blizzard, wife and child, Miss McKenly, G. H. Edgerton and wife, Miss Tillie Clark, Miss Belle Mallory, J. W. Conlon, Augustus Clark, G. H. Miller, Miss Conlon, friend, servant and child, Thos. R. Bard, Dr. C. L. Bard, Mr. Stovell, J. H. Bruner, S. S. Baldwin, Louis Vallusett and wife, C. Wilhelm, P. T. Beardslee and wife, O. F. Dennis, Mrs. A. Cohn and 2 children, S. F. McAvoy, Mrs. Johanna Muller, Philip Herold, L. Louis, M. Cooney, James H. Ray, Mrs. Bishop and child, F. H. Ray, W. L. Marshall, Col. Chas. Coye and wife, O. W. Reed, wife and child, Geo. H. Dougan, Mrs. L. A. Church, T. S. Beach and wife, Thos. Carter and sister, D. B. Guthrie and wife, Mrs. R. Mann, C. Beal, W. C. Shirin, wife and 3 children; H. Shirin and brother, M. S. Hoffin and wife; J. S. Eldridge, Mrs. A. Langdon, Capt. J. W. Browning, Miss Cordelia Gilbert, D. Petrie, S. Conrad, Miss A. Bramiff, Joel Foster, wife and 3 children; Wm. R. Singley, Capt. G. G. Pinkham and wife, Mrs. E. A. Hutchison, Chas. Brewer, Mrs. M. H. Brewer, Miss E. Brewer, Silas Wilmot, D. E. Spencer, Jos. Buckbee, Miss Katie Cunningham, A. L. Langley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 37	Sun sets..... 7 32	Moon rises...10 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 10	Gov. Island.11 59	Hell Gate .. 1 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Foster, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ship John G. Richardson, Lewis, St. John, N. B., Howe, White & Co.

Barks Ceres, (N. G.,) Lorenzen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Strathmore, (Br.,) Burke, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kate Young, (Br.,) Young, Shanghae, Boyd & Hincken; Fannie, Carver, Salt Cay, T. I., Walsh, Field & Way; Elida, (N. G.,) Von Atkin, Quebec, H. Koop & Co; Vicenta, (Br.,) Butterfield, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs Roderick, (Br.,) Doeran, Lingan, C. B., Jed Frye & Co.; John Armstrong, (Br.,) Lent, Antigua, Jones & Lough; R. Payson, (Br.,) Eldridge, Weymouth, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; H. H. McGilvery, Harriman, Elizabethport, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Volant, (Br.,) Garner, Little Glace Bay, C. B., G. H. Brewer; Circassian, Bunker, Boston, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schooners F. G. Davis, Cowles, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Marietta, Van Kuren, Bridgeport, J. & N. Briggs & Co.; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Lyra, (Br.,) Holmes, Antigua, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Equator, (Br.,) Ranger, Nassau, J. Eneas; G. H. Squier, Simmons, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow June 27, and Moville 28th, with mdse. and 315 passengers to Henderson Bros. July 7, lat. 42 48, lon. 62 19, passed ship Mercury, from Havre for New-York.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Barham, (Br.,) Creswell, Calcutta March 15, with mdse. to Holcophell & Co.

Ship Edith, Bairnson, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. and 292 passengers to Chas. Carow. Had 3 deaths (children) on the passage.

Bark Robert, (of Boston,) Land, Calcutta Feb. 24, and Sands Head 28th, with mdse. to S. G. & G. C. Ward—vessel to master.

Bark Thomas Pope, Bailey, Siberia 48 ds., with palm oil, &c., and passengers to Yates & Porterfield. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Palermo May 12, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 28. Experienced light winds up to lon. 42, and was 10 ds. between lons. 42 and 50, with heavy W. and N. W. gales. June 24, lat. 43 13, lon. 50 38, saw three icebergs.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Townsend, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to P. Hanford & Co. Had light southerly winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Mahlman, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides and 2 passengers to Harbeck & Halsey. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig H. Gilbert, (Br.,) Getzler, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Jane Bell, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Kelly, St. John, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Judge Low, Hersey, Eastport, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Pembroke, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. William & James, Cutien, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Clay, Stratton, Franklin, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Twibill, Crane, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Samuel P. Haws, Hacket, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, New-Brunswick, for Hartford.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Judge Low, Percy, Pembroke, Me., to J. Stalbrook & Co.

Schr. Thomas P. Smith, Homan, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ambassador, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. James Divesty, Carroll, Elizabethport, Fall River.

Schr. Rappahannock, Corey, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Brewer, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Acorn, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Portchester, for Albany.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. H. Castoff, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas P. Weeden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Arcola, Giles, Elizabethport, for Bath.

Schr. Catherine, Davis, Elizabethport, for Malden.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Ames, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Oliver, Greenwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester, for Albany.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Westerly, for Rondout.

Schr. Scott, Holman, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Deborah, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Motto, Terrell, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Northport, for Troy.

Schr. Middlesex, Carr, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Patten, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Tyrone, Curtis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Caspian, Larabee, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Edward King, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. R. F. Brainerd, Dickson, Portland, for Newark.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Haze, McGinley, Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. P. Bird, Hulse, Fall River.

Schr. Essex, Brown, Barnstable.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. White Rock, Feeny, Southport, for Albany.

Schr. Diadem, Bede, Greenwich.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvey, New-London.

Schr. Lizzie B. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Alexandria.

Schr. Jos. J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Stow, Perry.

Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Taunton.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Alexandria.

Sloop Mary Brush, Potter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop M. E. Baylis, Jayne, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Wind moderate S. E., hazy.

BELOW—Ship Coringa, (Br.,) Fellows, from Manila March 15.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Malta, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9—Arr. brig Felix, from Rio for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Emma Vale, from Porto Rico; Blue Wave, from Havana; schr. Sabra, from Port Spain.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 7—Sld. all the vessels before reported except schrs. Addie Ryerson, A. Demike, Lena Hunter.

Arr. schrs. Lucy Jones, Portland, for New York; Pawnee, do. for Fall River, thence for New-York.

Sld. schr. A. Demike.

July 8—Arr. schr. Mariett, Chatham, for New-Haven.

In port—Schrs. Addie Ryerson and Lena Hunter.

Sld. schrs. Lucy Jones and Pawnee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8—Arr. ship St. James, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

N. K. Clements—Br. bark, hence for Dunkirk, France, June 16, lat. 42 56, lon. 40 30.

Talisman—Br. bark, hence for Pernambuco, July 5, lat. 39 23, lon. 67 36.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Bavaria, from New-York June 27, arrived at this port at 4:30 this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The steamship Moravia, Capt. Brown, of Allan's line, which left Quebec June 27, arrived here to-day.

GREENOCK, July 9.—The steamship Andrew, Capt. Scott, of Allan's line, which left Quebec June 27, arrived here to-day.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Beg to call the attention of strangers, as well as of citizens, to their present assortment of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER WARE,

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CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 9, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 423.

20, 13, 61, 16, 45, 39, 8, 65, 10, 50, 26, 48, 56.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 9, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 424.

74, 71, 73, 62, 76, 45, 35, 52, 15, 11, 51, 5.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 475, July 9, 1868.

19, 64, 3, 26, 5, 73, 27, 65, 47, 28, 17, 58, 10.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 476, July 9, 1868.

23, 56, 37, 49, 22, 48, 3, 25, 72, 57, 7, 8.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.